"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and cooler to-day; probably fair to-morrow; brisk west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,630. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

OFFICIAL SLAIN; NEGRO LYNCHED

City Attorney of Coweta, Okla., Shot Dead and Two Others Wounded.

RACE WAR IS THREATENED

Armed Negroes Marching on the Town, and Militia Sent to Repulse Them.

STARTED BY STREET FIGHT

Negro Murderer Fired to Avenge Beating of a Friend—Hanged, Cut Down, Then Shot.

COWETA, Okla., Oct. 22.—Bands of negroes heavily armed are marching upon this town to-night from the surrounding country, threatening to burn every building in it as a result of a fight to-day in which Edward Suddeth, a negro, shot and killed J. D. Beavers, City Attorney of Coweta, and wounded two other white men, Carmen Oliver and Steller Thompson. After the shooting a mob caught Suddeth and hanged him after the house in which the negro had taken refuge was burned. Suddeth was cut down before he was dead, though, and put under heavy guard in a vacant building, as the whites feared his lynching would bring on a race war.

To-night Deputy Sheriff Flowers attempted to take the slayer to the Wagoner jail. As the negro was being lifted into an automobile the mob opened fire on him. Probably fifty bullets entered his body.

The negroes of Coweta were thrown into the greatest excitement, and runners were sent from the negro section of the city to arouse the members of their race in neighboring towns. The white residents of Coweta are in a panic to-night and in momentary expectation of an attack on the town by the negroes.

Large numbers of negroes are arriving to-night from the surrounding country and a race war seemed inevitable. The white men of the town are patrolling the streets and guarding their homes. They are afraid to take the women out of the houses to send them to Muskogee on the last train out.

The trouble started yesterday afternoon. A telegraph operator named Swazer was walking with a young woman when Edward Ruse, a negro, in passing them, pushed the girl from the sidewalk into the mud. Swazer struck at the negro, and another white man, whose name is being kept secret, seized Ruse and held him while Swazer beat him with his fists. To-day Ruse had been walking the streets with a long knife in his pocket, seeking the men who beat him. City Marshal Hart ordered the negro to give up the knife and Ruse shot at him.

At that instant the negro Suddeth ran out of a house across the street and opened fire with a revolver, instantly killing City Attorney Beavers and wounding Oliver and Thompson, all of whom were passing and had taken no part in the trouble. Suddeth took refuge in a near-by house, which was bombarded with guns and revolvers by several white men. The house was set afire and Suddeth fled. He was shot, but not fatally injured. He was taken to a water tank, a rope put about his neck, and he was swung up. It was then decided, however, that to kill him would precipitate a general race war, and he was cut down. He was later shot and killed.

There are 1,200 persons in Coweta, one-third negroes. The county is populated largely by negroes, and it was said that if the blacks were organized they could bring 2,000 men into town before morning. The Sheriff of Wagoner, Muskogee, and Tulsa Counties have sent help to Coweta, and every means possible will be used to prevent an outbreak. One negro woman set out on foot for Red Bird, a negro town near here, declaring she would bring every negro in the settlement back with her. Officers followed her, but failed to catch her.

The citizens of Coweta are poorly organized. They have shotguns and revolvers, but not enough rifles. They are also short of ammunition. The town is without fire protection.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Oct. 22.—A long-distance telephone message to-night from the Sheriff's office at Wagoner says that a large body of negroes, heavily armed, are marching from Red Bird, Okla., upon Coweta, twenty-five miles from here.

Company F, Oklahoma National Guard, was ordered to assemble at once and proceed to Coweta. The Guardsmen started for Coweta on a special train.

Citizens of Muskogee are also being armed by the Sheriff and are hurrying to Coweta. Sheriff Long of Wagoner County has dispatched all his men to the scene, and has been assured of help from the Sheriff of Muskogee County.

EXPELS NEGRO STUDENTS.

Upper Classmen of Greensboro College Rebelled at Saturday Studies.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 22.—The crisis between the Faculty and student body of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for negroes was reached to-day, when President James B. Dudley announced the expulsion of practically all of the members of the senior and junior classes. The trouble followed the announcement of a Faculty rule requiring Saturday classes.

At a conference to-day between the students and M. C. S. Noble, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Noble declared that students unwilling to obey all Faculty rulings must leave the college. The rebellious students declare to-night that they will go home. The seniors and juniors who were expelled were charged with being the ring leaders in the revolt.

WATER WASTED AT BATTERY.

Almost 1,000,000 Gallons a Day Poured from Broken Pipes.

Leaks in old water mains, by which almost a million gallons of water have been lost every day probably for years, have been discovered by the Department of Water Supply at South Ferry. The leaks were in several parts of unrecorded pipes, and have now been repaired.

The leaks were found through the water front waste detection crusade which the department has been conducting for several months. On Sept. 21, the consumption in District No. 12, Division No. 1, bounded by Old Slip, Pearl Street, Whitehall Street and the East River, was gauged, and it was found that almost 1,000,000 gallons a day was not accounted for. The men next discovered three breaks in an abandoned 3-inch pipe connecting with the 16-inch pipe line on Whitehall Street, through which 360,000 gallons a day were going to waste. Further investigation revealed a 12-inch pipe cut into the 16-inch pipe line on Whitehall Street, and running parallel with it toward the river. Through this line 520,000 gallons a day were going to waste. A badly leaking gate was found on this line.

The total waste checked at these points amounts to 880,000 gallons a day, which would be 321,200,000 gallons a year. The value of this water at meter rates would be $42,719 annually.

This water front work is rapidly being extended over the city. It has cost to date about $24,000, but has brought about a saving in daily consumption of nearly 10,000,000 gallons, and to Sept. 1, saved water to the value of $432,600. The other water waste prevention work, including the special house to house canvass, the notices sent out by the department and various other activities, has brought about a saving of about 40,000,000 gallons a day. This work has cost about $50,000, but has brought about a saving, to Sept. 1, of water worth $612,000.

MOTION PICTURES IN CHURCH

Montclair Pastor Uses Them to Illustrate His Sermon.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 22.—While a motion picture machine threw photographs on a screen over the pulpit in Grace Presbyterian Church to-night, the Rev. George J. Becker, the young pastor of the church, drew moral lessons from the pictures, which told the story of "The Prodigal Son," "Pharaoh and the Israelites," and "Paul and the Centurion."

The church was crowded to hear the first motion picture sermon, a series of which will be given every other Sunday night during the Winter. In the audience were many children, who were much entertained, as were their parents, by the cinematograph pictures that were used to present the Biblical stories.

The church officers had taken every precaution to prevent fire or panic, by the moving picture apparatus being inclosed in a fireproof booth, and the exits plainly designated with red lights. The innovation attracted many visitors to the church, and one of the officers said that if the attendance increased it would be necessary for the congregation soon to erect a new church, a project which has been under consideration.

THIS INDIANA TOWN IS IDEAL.

Ferdinand Has No Courts, No Arrests, and Only Two Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—"I found in Du Bois County the ideal township," a traveling salesman said here this morning. "It is Ferdinand, a town with a little more than a thousand inhabitants. It has a telephone exchange, banks, and is on the Southern Railway.

"They have no Justice of the Peace and have not had any for years. From their past record they don't need any. There is no history of a man having been arrested for a crime and no history of a civil suit. In the history of the township, my informant told me, there have been only two cases of real estate delinquencies, and they were due to mistakes.

"The township has only two Republicans, the Postmaster and his son, and the only time their votes count for anything is in a National election. It is the most peaceful town I was ever in, but for a small place it keeps rank with the rest of the towns in the Hoosier State for activity. Something is going on all the time, but never any rowdyism.

"It may be a long time before I have an opportunity to come this way again, but if I ever get as close as Indianapolis, I am certainly going to Ferdinand, the township with no officers."

TO CHURCH IN POLICE WAGON

Gary Minister's Plan to Increase His Flock Is a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—To church in a patrol wagon was the enforced experience of many of the unregenerate who inhabit the city of Gary, Ind., this morning. More would have had the same experience but for the perversity of three rubber automombile tires which failed under the weight of their religious burden.

The cause of the sudden religious movement in Gary is the Rev. Nelson D. Trimble of the Central Christian Church. Dr. Trimble was dissatisfied with the customary smallness of his congregations and decided to bring the patrol wagon into requisition.

The patrol, manned by the driver and Dr. Trimble, started from the police station at 9 o'clock. Dr. Trimble beat time to the chug-chug of the machine with a bass drum. Before 11:30 more than 500 had been gathered and carried to the church. Many acquiesced at once when the wagon stopped in front of them. Several trips were made, the minister drawing men and women from the street corners, alleys, and from chairs in hotel lobbies.

The patrol was covered with banners announcing the church services. When the tires burst the last load was near the church. Dr. Trimble detached the drum from the side of the seat, and heading a procession he formed marched his captured flock the rest of the way.

When he came to Gary a year ago, Dr. Trimble startled the town by building a church in a day. Next he built a flat over the church and used the rent from it to pay off the church debt.

The police welcome his latest innovation, and think that it will help public order.

KILLED TAPPING A GAS PIPE.

Consumer Loses His Life Trying to Get a Free Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 22.—Henry Bindernagle of 23 Lake Street, Bloomfield, lost his life to-day by illuminating gas in an attempt, it is supposed, to tap the gas service pipe under the piazza of his home to get a gas supply without its being registered through the meter. Bindernagle had dug an excavation three feet deep under cover of the piazza of his home and drilled a hole in the service pipe. The volume of gas that came out overcome him before he could put the tap he held in his hand into it.

He had been dead nearly an hour when he was found by his fourteen-year-old daughter Helen.

The Public Service Gas Company made an investigation and discovered the man's intent. The drill with which he bored the hole in the service pipe and the tap to insert in it, with other tools, were found in the excavation he had made.

RICHESON TO ACCUSE A FORMER RIVAL

Pastor in Jail on Murder Charge to Name Another Who Courted Avis Linnell.

FIANCEE TO PROVE ALIBI

Miss Edmands Ready to Testify as to His Whereabouts on Day the Other Girl Died.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Insanity will not be the defense of the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, when he is brought to trial accused of the murder of Avis Linnell by cyanide of potasium.

There will be four phases of the defense and the most amazing will be the attempt of private detectives employed by the Edmands fortune to place the brand of guilt upon a former suitor of the pretty music student, whom they will charge with the responsibility for the fear of disgrace that sent the 19-year-old Hyannis girl to her grave.

This information—the first inkling of what form the defense of the Cambridge clergyman will take—was given by a person close to Moses Grant Edmands, father of the prisoner's fiancé, and who will play a porminent part in the sensational trial soon to come.

This is what he said the defense will be:

First—A general denial of Richeson's alleged relations with Avis Linnell.

Second—An alibi for the fatal Saturday to be established by Miss Violet Edmands, his fiancée, or other witnesses.

Third—If William Hahn, the Newton Centre druggist, cannot be shaken under cross-examination in his story that Richeson purchased on Tuesday, Oct. 10, "enough cyanide of potassium to kill ten men, on the plea that he wanted to poison a dog," the defense will admit this act and assert that the minister desired the drug to kill a dog at his boarding-house which had been annoying him. It is known that his rooms were searched before the police there Friday. A bottle will be produced that Hahn must identify was the same or similar to the container he sold, and in this bottle will be the exact amount of cyanide Hahn testifies he sold.

Fourth—Evidence will be offered to prove that a former sweetheart who was frequently in Miss Linnell's company at Hyannis early in the Summer was aware of her condition, that he had the motive and a better oportunity than Pastor Richeson to slay her, or that because of his attentions she herself knowingly drank the fatal draught.

Heartbroken and prostrated by grief and worry at her home on Devon Street, Brookline, Miss Edmands to-day confided to a friend that she can prove an alibi for her imprisoned lover. Upon her mother and sister has fallen the sad duty of returning the wedding presents that are still arriving from distant points in readiness for the marriage ceremony that was to have been solemnized the last day in October.

Contrary to report and expectation, the resignation of Mr. Richeson was not reported at the Immanuel Baptist Church of Cambridge to-day. The Rev. George Cross, Professor of Systematic Theology at the Newton Theological Institute, occupied the pulpit, while its pastor sat in a cell in Charles Street Jail awaiting a hearing on Oct. 31.

Most of those who crowded the church were regular attendants anxious to show their loyalty in this time of trouble, but many were actuated by motives of curiosity. Those who came with the idea of seeing or hearing something sensational were, however, disappointed. Not the slightest mention of Richeson's name was made during the entire service, nor was anything said that could be construed as a reference to him.

Dr. Cross conducted the service as if he had been pastor of the church all his life. He seemed to go out of his way to avoid making any remark that might be taken in connection with Richeson's case.

Dr. Cross took as his text St John, xiv., 20:

"At that day ye shalt know that I am in my Father, and ye in Me, and I in you."

The members of the church, the Deacons, and the choir were evidently laboring under a severe mental strain and the atmosphere of the service was like that of a funeral service. When the service was over the air of sadness was most apparent. In going out hardly one of the several hundred parishioners stopped to converse.

The sign on the front of the edifice giving the name and residence of the pastor had not been removed or altered. "Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson" still stood out in clear gold letters on the black field.

It was, however, the opinion of Thomas M. Rumney, Chairman of the Finance Committee, as expressed after the meeting, that Mr. Richeson should resign so that the church might be relieved of some of the notoriety, if for no other reason.

Mr. Rumney reiterated an intention of calling upon Richeson at the Charles Street Jail, for the purpose of urging him to resign.

The opinion that Richeson will not resign his pastorate or issue any statement to the public or to his parishioners, was expressed by his counsel, Philip R. Dunbar, to-day. Mr. Dunbar said that he has already advised the minister to make no statement of any kind, and further that he would advise against Richeson handing in his resignation. Mr. Dunbar said that he believes it cannot help client's case at the present stage, either to resign or make any statement.

Sunday is not a visiting day at the jail, and Sheriff Fred N. Seavey issued strict orders to the guards at the outer entrance to admit no one without a written order from him.

Miss L. V. Richeson, a sister of the imprisoned clergyman, arrived here late last night from Saranac Lake, N. Y., where she has been employed as a hospital nurse. She expressed complete confidence in her brother's innocence. It was her earnest wish, naturally, to see him at the earliest possible moment, but she found the prison regulations too strict to overcome to-day. Miss Richeson is understood to be a guest at the Brookline home of M. Grant Edmands, the wealthy father of Miss Violet Edmands, who was to have been married to the Rev. Mr. Richeson on Oct. 31.

Miss Edmands herself is said to be ill as a result of the shock which she received when her fiancé was taken to jail. Dr. T. H. Baldwin, the Edmands family physician, has made frequent visits to the Edmands home, Devon Street is

Continued on Page 2.

THE CAPTURE OF TRIPOLI

Scenes connected with the successful invasion of the Moroccan city by the Italian Army will be illustrated in the Pictorial Section of

THE TIMES NEXT SUNDAY

SANDFORD'S STORY OF CORONET'S CRUISE

Leader of Holy Ghosters Tells of Fever, Scurvy, and Storms That Overcame the Crew.

LEADER MAY FACE CHARGES

Dr. Banks of Marine Hospital Says Conditions of Yacht Call for Federal Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 22.—To-night, in the shadow of pending Federal action against him and under $10,000 bail to answer to a civil suit, both coming as a climax to a six months' voyage almost unparalleled for hardships and suffering, the Rev. Frank W. Sandford, head of the Holy Ghost and Us sect, is taking his turn at the pumps with the rest of his flock on the Coronet. The yacht is leaking badly, and, despite all these troubles, the Modern Elijah's suavity and unruffled mien have not deserted him, and he says, "The Lord has been good to us, and the Lord will look after his little flock," meaning the Holy Ghosters.

It was in this vein that he talked as he told the story of the cruise of the Coronet and the hardships suffered by the Holy Ghosters on their six months' trip, when they sailed from the west coast of tropical Africa to within 600 miles of frigid Greenland.

"It was just about a year ago," began the Holy Ghost leader, as he stroked his blonde-gray beard reminiscently, "that the Coronet and the Kingdom left Chesapeake Bay together. The plan was to sail to the west coast of Africa, and to carry the Gospel to different countries along the coast, not to establish colonies, as has been reported. We were to start first for the Cape de Verde Islands, and to meet there, if we didn't keep together all the way. We met at Cape de Verde all right, but the Kingdom lost us on the way to Africa. It was not until we came into Bathurst one day in the early spring that we learned that the barkentine had been wrecked, and that the survivors were there. We took them aboard, thirty-three in all, and set sail again.

"We had sixty-six persons aboard our little schooner, and she was uncomfortably crowded, but I couldn't very well leave them in Africa, possibly to the mercy of savage negro tribes. It was certainly right for me to bring them home.

"Soon our series of troubles began. Almost every one on board was taken down with African fever, which in the majority of cases proves fatal, but the Lord was good to us, and wonderful to relate not one of all those afflicted died.

"Finally, on June 27, we made a port in Haiti. Up to that time we had experienced fairly good weather, but from that time until the present we have met with terrible hardships. Seven of our flock died and were buried at sea. Scurvy set in because we were not able to make port for fresh provisions, as we have since found out, although at that time, having had no experience with the disease, we supposed it was due to the terrible privations and hard work.

"Several times we were obliged to ask pasing vessels for food. Our destination was Greenland, where we expected to pass the Winter spreading the gospel.

"We were off the eastern portion of the Grand Banks of New Foundland about Sept. 15. We had run north until within some 500 or 600 miles of Greenland. We then turned and ran down to the Grand Banks, where we decided unanimously to go west, in other words to America.

"We hoped to catch an abundance of fish, and to secure supplies from the fishing fleet. The Labrador current had carried us during the calms considerably east of the meridian on which we were located when we turned southward, so that we were finally southeast of the centre of the Grand Banks.

"We hailed a steamer, which failed to respond to our signals. A fishing vessel, upon receiving notice that our boats were smashed, signaled that it would send a lifeboat with supplies, but failed to do so.

"The seas were rough and dangerous, and intercourse on our part was shut off from those about us. At last a French schooner nobly responded, and the Captain most generously supplied us with one-third of his stock of hard bread. With this we hoped to reach home in safety, though we tried two other vessels, hoping to secure further supplies, but in vain. One vessel refused even to sell fish at 8 cents per pound.

"Then followed a series of contrary winds, unparalleled in our experience upon the water. Again and again the sailing master reported that as soon as he brought his vessel about the wind changed, and this contrary weather continued so long that nearly a month elapsed in which time we had sailed but six to eight degrees, or from 300 to 400 miles, a distance of from 10 to 16 miles a day.

"We found we were in the grip of a power superior to ourselves and were appalled at our situation. During the week which closed the month of September and opened the month of October we had four violent storms. The first opened with wind from the southeast. This was followed by a terrific tempest from the northwest. Then the wind swung to the northeast, and to complete our difficulties a violent wind swept up from the southwest.

"The last night of September was a time of horror. Our main storm trysail blew to pieces and our last hope of controlling the vessel was gone. Our other sails had previously been rent, and hence we were a helpless derelict, rolling in the trough of the seas that struck the vessel with gigantic violence.

"We cannot describe the awfulness of the long, long hours of this momentous night. Personally, I spent a night feeling helplessness as I had never felt it with the exception of our thirty days' battle in rounding Cape Horn during our world-wide cruise of 1907-09.

"Each thundering billow—and we were lying in the trough of the sea so they struck us broadside on—shook the vessel from stem to stern, and our lives hung on the mere point as to whether the billow might strike the side of the vessel and break or leap the side of the vessel and strike the skylight. If it did the latter the houses would be swept overboard, the yacht deluged, and the next billow would fill the vessel and we should founder.

"To lie there the long hours of that night and face this terrible possibility

Continued on Page 2.

WOMAN DIES IN AUTO UPSET IN A RIVER

Pinned Under Heavy Car Which Plunges from Bridge at Green Bank, N. J.

HUSBAND AND FRIENDS SAVED

Party Had Been Touring in Car of Dr. Steimus of Philadelphia—Mrs. McArdle the Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

GREEN BANK, N. J., Oct. 22.—A loud crash, followed by a woman's shrill cries for help, aroused the residents of this place shortly after 1 o'clock this morning and men, women, and children, hurrying into their clothes, ran out of their homes to the bridge which spans the Mullicus River. It was pitch dark, but dimly there could be seen the wheels of an overturned automobile, half submerged in the water, which is about four feet deep beneath the bridge. The rail of the bridge was torn out where the automobile had plunged through.

On the bank stood a woman, her garments dripping with water and covered with mud. It was she who cried for help. Up to their waists in the river two men were tugging and hauling at the side curtains which closed in the tonneau of the overturned car. As the first sleepy natives reached the river bank, the men dragged a woman from the car and supported her to the shore.

The woman was terribly bruised and appeared unconscious. The men laid her on the bank and one of them, Dr. Howard G. Steimus of 131 North Sixtieth Street, Philadelphia, set to work at once to revive her. The woman was Mrs. William J. McArdle of 650 South Fifty-first Street, Philadelphia. With her husband she had been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Steimus on the automobile ride.

"Get lanterns," shouted the physician, and several men made off to return in a few moments with big barn lanterns. In the light of these Dr. Steimus, cut and bruised himself, half strangled with the mud and water he had swallowed, and dripping wet, set to work over Mrs. McArdle. He tried every means in his power to revive the woman while McArdle stood by lending what aid he could under the doctor's direction, and praying that his wife might be spared to him.

The physician persisted in his efforts for an hour while men, women, and children stood watching him with excited interest. At last, however, he rose from the ground where he had knelt beside Mrs. McArdle's body and whispered to McArdle that his wife was dead.

The man was almost crazed with grief, but yielded to the pleas of Dr. and Mrs. Steimus, and allowed himself to be led away to the home of a resident. Dr. Steimus stayed by the river to make an examination of the car, and with the morning three men with block and tackle raised it to the shore. Except for a damaged top it seemed not to have been injured much.

Dr. Steimus explained how the accident had hapupened. He said that he and his wife, with Mr. and Mrs. McArdle, had started from Philadelphia on last Tuesday to spend a week touring through New Jersey in the doctor's big automobile. They had visited various resorts along the shore, and last night left Isle City, where they had spent the day, hoping to make Philadelphia before morning.

The night was dark and there was a heavy fog. The roads were muddy from the recent rain, and the car frequently skiddod. Dr. Steimus, at the wheel, was a skillful driver, however, and brought his car along until he reached this village. The road turns just before the bridge is reached, and as Dr. Steimus guided the machine around this bend, it skidded again.

The heavy machine slid across the road, still retaining much of its forward momentum and crashed into the side rail of the bridge. This was a flimsy, wooden arrangement, and it offered no resistance to the heavy automobile. The latter cut through it as though it had been made of paper, and plunged off the side of the bridge into the river, turning over as it fell, so that the top of the car struck the water first.

Mrs. Steimus and Mrs. McArdle were seated in the tonneau, while McArdle shared the front seat with Dr. Steimus. The physician was held in his seat by the big steering wheel and column which fenced him in. McArdle was tossed out when the car upset, but fell so that he struck the water just beneath it, and was pinned under it when the car settled. The women were thrown about the tonneau, but were held in the car by the side curtains.

Mrs. Steimus, though too excited afterward to tell how she did it, ripped at the curtains on her side of the tonneau and finally tore them away from the frame work of the top. She squirmed through the narrow opening and rose to the surface, exhausted and half strangled by the water she had swallowed, but safe. Then the men got out and tried vainly to release Mrs. McArdle in time to save her life.

The survivors of the accident were taken to the home of Morris Ford, where dry clothing was provided for them. With the break of day they went to Philadelphia by train. Mrs. McArdle's body was taken by an undertaker of Egg Harbor, ten miles from here, and will be shipped to the McArdle home in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—William J. McArdle of 650 South Fifty-first Street, whose wife was killed early this morning near Green Bank, N. J., when the motor car in which she was riding fell into the Mullicus River, came home to-night.

"The road is narrow—so narrow that two vehicles could not possibly pass," said McArdle. "Dr. Steimus was driving. I was sitting beside him. The women were in the tonneau. There is neither a light nor a guard rail at the drawbridge. While we had a fairly good idea of its location, we were going along very slowly so that we could see it. It was very dark and foggy. The bridge itself is quite narrow.

"At the turn as we started to cross the bridge there is a little grass plot. Our front wheels struck that and slid over the little ridge. The machine began to turn over and the two women screamed. Suddenly the outside wheels lifted and the whole motor turned turtle. It inverted, struck the water with a splash, and we were caught under the body of the machine like flies under a cup.

"We had the top raised because it had been raining. When we struck the water I made a dive outward and broke the glass wind shield. My clothes were torn, but I was not cut. I raised myself to my feet. The water came up to my waist and I saw that we had fallen about four feet before we struck the water. Dr. Steimus was also clear and he pulled his wife to her feet. She scrambled to the bank and screamed for help. It was so dark that we could not see the other end of the bridge. I called for my wife. There was no response. I groped under the inverted machine and caught my wife's dress. We found her pinned under the seat. One of her legs was jammed through the top of the car. We managed to shift the machine enough to free her and then dragged her out.

"I did not think she was dead. We carried her to the bank. Meanwhile a man had responded to Mrs. Steimus's screams, but he stood on the bank and offered no assistance. She ran up to him and called him a coward.

"'Why don't you help these men, you coward?' she cried. 'There's a woman under that car.'

"While he hesitated another man ran down the bank and waded in to help us. He helped us to raise the car, so we could get Mrs. McArdle's body.

"Dr. Steimus worked with her for an hour. He finally gave it up and said that she was dead."

NEW BRITISH NAVY DIRECTOR.

Sir William Smith, Once a Ropemaker's Boy, Becomes Chief Constructor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—From a ropemaker's boy to Director of Naval Construction in the British Navy is the record of Sir William E. Smith, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Phillip Watts, the constructor of Dreadnoughts.

Sir William Smith is just over 60 years of age. He worked himself up through every grade of the service.

"HIGH SIGN" HIS UNDOING.

Judge Gives Member of His Secret Society a Long Term for Hailing Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 22.—Charles Hollenbeck convicted of blackmailing a fifteen-year-old girl, recognized in the Judge, Wilson R. Gay, a brother member of a secret society. He gave the signal of distress, and sign of the order, and then wrote him a note.

As soon as the Judge realized the situation he reached for the code of the State of Washington, and discovering that the maximum sentence for Hollenbeck's crime was five years, sentenced him to one day less, at the same time arraigning Hollenbeck scathingly for his crime and for giving the distress signal in court. Hollenbeck came to the coast more than a year ago from Newark, N. J.

KILLED BY AN AUTO.

Elderly Woman Run Down in Williamsburg—Driver Arrested.

Matthew Whitman, a salesman, of 449 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, driving his automobile through Norman Avenue, Greenpoint, last night, ran down an elderly woman at Leonard Street. The body was hurled twenty feet, and the woman was unconscious when Dr. Eckert of the Eastern District Hospital arrived.

She was hastened to the hospital, but died there an hour later. No one had been with her when she attempted to cross the street in front of the approaching automobile, and no one was found last night who had ever seen her before.

She was about 60 years old and wore black clothing. In her pocketbook were found 22 cents, several keys, and an invitation card to a Salvation Army meeting to be held in Greenpoint next Wednesday evening.

Whitman was arrested by order of the Coroner.

DIX TO AID SEARCH FOR BOY.

Governor Will Assist in Trying to Find Lad Stolen by Three Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Gov. Dix was appealed to to-day by the Police Commissioners of the city of Lackawanna, a few miles from here, and he has agreed to aid them in clearing up the strange disappearance of Joseph Joseph, the seven-year-old son of George Joseph, a wealthy Syrian merchant of that city. The boy was last seen on Oct. 12 with two men, who took him to a store and bought him a bag of candy.

The three were tracked to Genesee Street and Fillmore Avenue, this city, whore all trace of them was lost. No demand for money has been made and the father knows of no enemy who might have kidnapped his boy. All the streams near by have been dragged in vain.

Mrs. Joseph is critically ill as a result of the boy's loss. The Police Commissioners to-day posted $500 reward for information that will lead to the recovery of the boy. Word came from Albany to-night that the Governor will take the case up to-morrow.

TROLLEY CAR HITS CARRIAGE.

Young Men and Girls Thrown Into Ditch—Driver Badly Hurt.

John Wolfert, 22 years old, of 302 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, hired a carriage yesterday afternoon and took Lottie Mitchell, 19 years old, of 180 Eighteenth Street, Jersey City; Emma Woodward, 18, of 267 First Street, Hoboken, and Fred Dittmering, 17, of 313 Jackson Street, Hoboken, for a drive.

Wolfert drove across the trolley tracks on Hudson Boulevard in North Bergen early in the evening without noticing that a Palisades car was approaching rapidly. The car hit the carriage, demolishing it and throwing the occupants into a ditch.

Doctors from Union Heights arrived in automobiles, treated the wounds of the injured, and took them all to the North Hudson Hospital in Weehawken on the car that had hit the carriage. Both of the young women were cut about the head and body, and one of Miss Mitchell's arms was broken. Dittmering was bruised about the shoulders and complained of internal injuries. Young Wolfert was unconscious from a severe blow on the head, and it was feared last night that he had sustained concussion of the brain.

PAINKILLER WITH DUMPLINGS

Proves a Disturbing Dessert at a Bloomfield Dinner Party.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 22.—Guests of Mrs. Francis D. Manchester of Washington Street, Bloomfield, at dinner to-day, were loud in their praise of her cook until after the dessert, which was apple dumplings served with hard sauce. Then all complained of burning sensations in their stomachs.

Mrs. Manchester, whose favorite remedy for all ills of the stomach is a patent pain killer, ran to a glass case in the kitchen, where she keeps her flavoring extracts to get the medicine. She reached for the bottle, and, to her surprise, saw that it was empty. Then it dawned on her that she had flavored the hard sauce with pain killer instead of vanilla.

When her guests were told of the mistake their faces became calmed, but not their stomachs.

UNDERWOOD FOR PRESIDENT.

Southerner's Name Put Forward for Nomination by Senator Bankhead.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 22.—Congressman Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama was put forward to-day as the next Democratic candidate for President by Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama. In a statement Mr. Bankhead said that "Mr. Underwood has no equal in either branch of Congress in the execution of public policies, and that his capacity for organization is shown by his control of the present House majority.

"Mr. Underwood entered the House in 1898 without prestige or influential friends to aid him," declared Senator Bankhead, "and I challenge any to point to a single public act or utterance of Mr. Underwood's that can be justly criticised. His private life and character are in perfect accord with his public record."

Senator Bankhead declares that after visits to various parts of the country it is his deliberate judgment if there is any sectional feeling as to Mr. Underwood, it would be in the Southerner's favor.

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20,000 CHINESE TROOPS ROUTED

San Francisco Hears of Rebel Victory Over Yin Tchang's Forces in Hu-Peh.

YUAN REPORTS HE IS ILL

Ordered "to Get Well Quickly"—Regent Ignores Rebellion in Message to Assembly.

REVOLT SPREADING FAST

Affects the Most Peaceful Districts in Yang-tse Valley—Fleet Without Coal or Rice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The main army of the Chinese Government under War Minister Yin Tchang, said to number 20,000 men, was defeated yesterday at Kwang Shili, in the Hu-Peh Province, according to a cable received by the Chinese Free Press of this city.

The rebel army of 15,000 under Gen. Li, it is stated, captured artillery, baggage, and ammunition of the Imperial army, which retreated to Sho Got.

The cable stated that the imperial forces were completely routed and abandoned their supply trains during the retreat.

The mountain passes at Kwang-Shui, said to be of great strategic value, are now reported to be held by the revolutionists, giving them control of the Hankow-Peking Railroad over which the imperial troops are being moved.

Gov. Sun Po-Kee of the Province of Shan-Tung, is reported to have narrowly escaped death yesterday and to be in hiding in Ching-Tao. Revolutionists burned the Governor's residence in Tsi-Nan-Fu, according to cables to the Chinese Free Press, and the majority of teh imperial troops went over to the revolutionists.

The Viceroy of Canton, it was stated, had ordered the suppression of all war news in provincial newspapers.

The following is a translation of the cable:

"SHANGHAI, Oct. 22—7 A. M.—Big engagement between revolution forces, imperial Army. Fifteen thousand revolutionists attacked Gen. Yin Tchang's army in mountain pass at Kwang-Shi, in the mountain range between Hu-Peh and Ho-Nan Provinces, where Gen. Yin made headquarters. Imperial army retreated, great slaughter, twenty-one miles north. All stores, artillery, and ammunition of Gen. Yin left behind captured by revolutionists. Great victory for Commander in Chief Li, who led rebel army. Revolutionists control every mountain pass."

CRITICAL OUTLOOK.

Sympathy with Rebels Wide, Says Dr. Morrison—Government May Make Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Dr. Morrison, the well-known correspondent of The London Times, who returned to Peking yesterday from Sian-Ang-Chau where Dr. Morrison and the British military and naval attachés had gone in an attempt to reach Hankow, cables as follows under this date:

"The Regent, if he is informed of the true condition of affairs, must be passing sleepless nights.

"Misleading messages announcing Yuan Shi-Kai's immediate departure for the front and the reporting of imperial successes and of general tranquillity in other provinces are being officially distributed.

"I-Chang and Chang-Sha have now passed peacefully into the hands of the revolutionaries, and other cities in the Yang-tze Valley, such as Suchau, Hang-Chau, and Nanking are only awaiting orders to join the movement, with which they almost openly sympathize.

"At Sucau, as at Nanking, modern drilled troops have been disarmed, their loyalty being suspected, and displaced by old-time soldiers.

"The British Military and Naval Attachés and a Russian officer and myself obtained passes on the railway and proceeded south on Wednesday, hoping to reach Hankow, but when we arrived at Sian-Yang-Chau, the headquarters of Yin Tchang and his expeditionary force, near the southern border to Honan, permission to go further was refused on the ground of the inability of the Government to guarantee foreigners protection.

"At Sian-Yang-Chau we learned privately of the reverse suffered by the imperial troops near Hankow and of the fleet having to drop down stream in straits for want of ammunition, coal, and rice. Yet the general staff officially handed us a spurious telegram concocted for our edification reporting the defeat of the rebels with great loss.

"The advance guard of the expeditionary force is at Kwang-Shui, forty miles further, near the southern end of the tunnel through the frontier hills, separating Ho-Nan and Ho-Peh, and eighty-five miles from Hankow.

"The railway service has been conducted so far with remarkable efficiency, and complete order is maintained along the route; but everywhere sympathy is manifestly with the revolutionaries.

"The expeditionary force, which is now complete, consists of under 20,000 combatants, including those guarding communications; seventy-two field guns of different kinds, German, Japanese, and French, which are parked at Sian-Yang-Chau, and forty-two mountain guns at Kwang-Shui, of which

twenty-four are mounted on the frontier hills to guard the tunnel.

"The guns are sent ahead, the ammunition following, but obviously some difficulty is expected owing to the lack of ammunition.

"Discipline is good, and no discourtesy is shown to foreigners. It is universally admitted that the perils confronting the Government are very grave, for not only is there fear of revolt elsewhere, especially in the rear of the expeditionary force, but there are other elements of danger—insufficiency of ammunition, growing risloyalty, and financial embarrassment.

"The last named is so serious that the Treasury is ordered to disburse no payments except for military purposes and on account of foreign loans.

"Meanwhile the revolutionary success near Hankow has heartened the rebels and rendered increasingly certain of an uprising lower down the Yangtse Valley.

"During a continuous railway journey of four days I gained an impression of the vast extent of revolutionary sympathy. Even imperial officers spoke with respect of Li Yuan-Heng, the revolutionary leader, saying he was a good man forced into the rebellion by his own soldiers.

"I gained also the impression that the Government will endeavor to make terms with the revolutionaries rather than pursue military measures which will be hopeless if the uprising should sweep other provinces.

TOO ILL TO WORK, SAYS YUAN.

New Imperial General Is Ordered to "Get Well Quickly."

PEKING, Oct. 22.—The Gazette publishes the reply of Yuan Shi-Kai to the edict appointing him Viceroy of Hu-Nan and Hu-Peh. After acknowledging past favors, Yuan Shi-Kai says his foot has not yet healed, and enumerates other complaints from which he suffers. He further declares that while the time is so critical he would not dare to ask the throne for leave, but says his health prevents him from doing any work. He adds, however, that as soon as he thinks that it is in any way possible for him to work, he will try to do so.

Upon receipt of Yuan's reply a rescript was issued ordering him to take up his duties as soon as he was able to do so and to "get well quickly."

The full text of a joint dispatch sent by Admirals Jui Cheng and Sah Chen-Ping, in command of the warships off Hankow, is published in the Chinese papers, showing a sudden and inexplicable relaxation of the censorship. The dispatch says:

"As the second installment of the Tien-Tsin troops arrived at the river station they were attacked by from 2,000 to 3,000 rebels. Gen. Chang Piao led the troops from Hu-Nan, Hu-Peh, and Ho-Nan, killing 200 to 300 rebels. They also captured six big guns and numerous other weapons. More than twenty loyalist troops were killed. Simultaneously Admiral Sah ordered the fleet to protect the river bank and prevent reinforcements from coming from Wu-Chang.

"The warships, however, were unable to participate in the fighting, being afraid of hitting the loyal troops. Chang Piao recaptured the station, but had so many men wounded that he was unable to retain it."

The dispatch concludes: "The fleet is without coal or rice. We can only appeal to the throne to send Yin Tchang immediately with artillery."

The National Assembly was opened this afternoon by Prince Shih To of the house of Li, who, by a secret edict, was deputed at the last moment to take the place of the regent. The route to the palace was lined with troops, and the adjacent walls were glistening with the bayonets of the imperial guards.

After the imperial delegate entered the chamber the members of the Cabinet, all of whom were present, knelt thrice. Rising to their feet after each genuflexion they kow-towed nine times to the Emperor's tablet. They then remained standing while Prince Shih-To took his seat at the foot of the vacant throne. The edict calling the session having been read, the Prince read the Regent's message, which emphasized his wish to carry on the constitutional Government. He urged the members to turn their knowledge and experience which they had gained at the first session to account, in order to assure the well-being of the nation and give expression to the wishes of the people. No mention was made of the rebellion.

Out of a total of 196 members, 117 were present. Not many of the Deputies from the Provinces of Sze-chuan and Hu-Peh attended. Foreigners were not admitted.

Proclamations have been issued calling for recruits to the Manchu army and announcing an increase in the constabulary by 2,000 men. Other proclamations declare that the Government granaries are now open, and prohibit the hoarding of rice and the increasing of prices above the market rate. Those transgressing this order will be severely punished. The public granaries contain tributes of rice from time immemorial for use in the event of siege or rebellion. Notwithstanding the proclamation, the price of rice is rising.

A host of palace servants are sending their families into the country and are themselves requesting leave of absence. This has given rise to the rumor that the Emperor has left the capital. A report is also current that the Regent is dead. This has not been confirmed, and probably arose through the fact that the Regent was absent from recent Cabinet meetings.

A Consular report from Tien-Tsin says that a revolutionary outbreak in that city was planned for to-day, but evidently has been postponed. An official dispatch to the British legation expresses the view that unless Gen. Yin Tchang, the Chinese Commander, wins a decisive victory within a few days the whole of the Yang-Tse Valley will be ablaze.

It is believed that the bulk of the Imperial army has gone to Kwang-Shui. It is reported that the Imperialists shot several engine drivers who refused to take trains out under fire.

The Commander of the rebels has declared all munitions of war contraband.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22.—The Imperial Government has sent $1,000,000 for deposit in the native banks, which has materially eased the financial situation.

It is said that Admiral Sah's ships are dangerously short of ammunition. Late reports from reliable sources say that fighting is now going on at Nanking and Nan-Chang.

REVOLT SPREADS RAPIDLY.

Yang-tse Valley May Be Soon Ablaze —Imperial General in Despair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Daily Mail correspondent in a dispatch from Hankow states:

"Gen. Li Yuan-Hing, commanding the revolutionary forces, favored me with a short interview on the battlefield on Thursday.

"He informed he that he was concentrating a force of 10,000 men with the object of attacking the Imperial troops, and that he was confident of success.

"Gen. Chung Piao, Commander of the Imperial forces, who retired after the fight with the rebels, has been discovered in a launch in a state of utter despair. He is said to be contemplating making a desperate effort to effect a junction with the Imperial troops by way of the railway.

"The rebellion is spreading rapidly to Nanking, 130 miles from the mouth of the Yang Tse Kiang and other towns in the Yang-tse Valley are now affected. Even the most peaceful districts are in revolt."

REBELS SEIZE TWO TOWNS

They Are Chang-Sha and I-Chang—Imperialists Fire Wooden Shells.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22.—The British Consul is in receipt of a telegram from the Consul at Hankow, by way of Kiukiang, stating that news has been received that Chang-Sha, in Hu-Nan Province, and I-Chang, in Hu-Peh Province, are in the hands of the rebels.

Eye witnesses of the recent engagement between the revolutionaries and the imperialists at Hankow have arrived here. They say that shells fired by the imperialists fell in the German concession. They appeared to be pompom shells, but an examination proved that they were composed of wood. The same condition existed in the Chino-Japanese war, the officials having found a contractor willing to supply wooden shells at the same price as steel, the actual difference in the way of money being divided.

The North China News say that the first engagements at Hankow were evidently trumpery affairs, both sides being timid. From the China inland mission comes an account of the first engagement on Wednesday. The rebels moved down near the race course, and there was some skirmishing. About noon twenty-five rebel wounded were brought to the London Mission Hospital. A mob of rebel coolies destroyed the culvert bridges, and officers of the imperial troops came down on an engine and inspected the damage. As the imperialists retired they did not reply to the rebel fire. The rebels advanced cheering, but their shots, for the most part, fell short. Great numbers of rebels proceeded back of the concessions to the riverside railway embankment.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Chinese cruisers opened fire on the rebels who were attacking the Chinese town. The rebels retired after the third shot. The cruisers freely shelled the rebel position east of the race course, and apparently succeeded in scaring them, for within a short time they were in full retreat.

At 11 o'clock Thursday morning a large body of rebels advanced past the race course, the Chinese cruisers having taken up a position further down the river. There was little firing at this time, but the Wu-Chang forts opened on the warships, which began to manoeuvre in order to prevent the forts from taking sure aim. Thousands of coolies followed the advancing rebels. The first field gun was posted on the embankment, and the cruisers withdrew to the Seven-Mile Creek. The rebels shelled the north Chinese town and continued to advance, and the cruisers retired around the bend of the river.

The wildest rumors are being printed in the native newspaper, but in the absence of efficient telegraph service it is not possible to verify these. It is probably true that fighting occurred two days ago at Nan-Chang, sixty miles to the south of Kiukiang. Two 4.7 guns have been mounted at the Kiang-Nan arsenal, which are the only measures so far taken to protect the arsenal.

RE ELS INTRENCHING.

Evidently Strong, Says Peking Dispatch—Destroy Bridges.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A special dispatch from Peking says that strong rebel detachments marching up the west bank of the railway attacked the northern army on Thursday and Friday. The fighting lasted six hours on both days, and it is estimated that the killed or wounded on both sides numbered 540.

"It is now evident," says the dispatch, "that the rebels are strong. The Government was too optimistic during the last week.

"The rebels are intrenching everywhere. They are destroying bridges and mounting guns. They claim to have enlisted 15,000 old soldiers. The inactivity of the rebels heretofore was due to the necessity of organizing so that they would not repeat the errors of the Tai-Ping revolutionists, who only remained armed mobs.

"I-Chang has fallen into the hands of a separate revolutionary organization, called the Kuominghus. The Wu-Chang rebel agents swarm at Chang-Sha, Yochow, and other towns. These men are organizing a southern confederacy, and are willing to abandon the north to the Manchus.

Sze-Chuan also reports heavy firing. An emergency Red Cross Society has been organized at Peking. The first contingent, now proceeding to the front, includes six American and English doctors, six Chinese doctors and nurses. They will treat the wounded of both sides. It is calculated that the Government wounded already number 1,000.

YUAN SHI KAI INACTIVE.

Reported Loan by Japan and Her Aid Asked.

TOKIO, Oct. 22.—Reliable private reports confirm the news that the revolutionaries were victorious in their engagement with the Imperial troops at Hankow. The martial spirit of the imperialists is said to be exceedingly low.

Yuan Shi Kai, the newly appointed Viceroy of Hu-peh and Ho-Nan, so far as is known, has not yet made any move in the direction of the disaffected provinces. He was still at Chang-teh on Oct. 20, and, according to his servants, there was no sign of his departure.

The Peking Government and Gen. Chaoerh-Hsun, Viceroy of Manchuria, have made separate applications to the Yokohama Specie Bank for a loan of several million yen. It is understood that both applications have practically been complied with, although the exact amounts and the terms of the loans have not yet been made public.

It is believed here that China has already applied to Japan for military assistance, but Japan will make no move until after a full understanding with the Powers. Should Japanese troops be dispatched they will be limited to the protection of Manchuria.

The following instructions to the Japanese naval service in general have been issued by the Minister of Marine, Vice Admiral Baron Minoru Saito: "The prsent developments in China being of a serious character, each and every one of those serving in the Imperial navy is expected to be diligent and faithful to his respective duties. He shall place himself on guard as to word and action, so as not to injure the name of the Imperial navy or Japan's foreign relations."

In Korea there are no signs of agitation or disturbances of any kind.

BURGLARS DRILLED A WALL.

Looted Stores in Forty-second Street of Cigars and Clothing.

The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station and Central Office detectives are investigating a robbery, discovered early Saturday morning, of goods valued at $2,000 from a four-story building at 145 East Forty-second Street. The robbery, the police believe, occurred between midnight Friday night and 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

The thieves, in gaining entrance to two stores on the ground floor, one occupied by a branch of the United Cigar Stores Company and the other by the haberdashery concern of David Schnarsch, drilled a hole about three feet square through a two-foot wall from the rear of the hardware establishment of Hamilton-Low & Co., in Forty-third Street, after entrance had been made into this place by forcing a window facing upon the roof of an adjacent house.

After the stock of the cigar store, including cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and premium coupons, had been carted away and the cash register had been forced and its contents stolen the thieves ascended to the second floor of the building and succeeded in entering the clothing establishment by cutting away a portion of the flooring. Lowering themselves into the haberdashery store, they stole a number of raincoats, suits, hats, and other wearing apparel.

In the hardware store the thieves rifled desks, purloined stamps, checks, and store fixtures and carted away a quantity of hardware.

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Cheering Thousands Hear Sun Yat Sen's Deputies Shout for the Republic.

REFORMERS IN TWO CAMPS

The Young China and the Empire Association Doubt Each Other's Aims —Boys Play Soldiers in Street.

Chinatown was not the quiet place yesterday afternoon that it ordinarily is on Sunday. Where one ordinarily sees hundreds on the sidewalks talking shop there were thousands yesterday, all talking war and revolution. The spirit of revolution was in the air. A dozen Chinese boys, armed with toy guns and with wooden cartridges in their belts, marched through Mott, Pell, and Doyers Streets, cheered by the older Chinamen who lined the sidewalks.

It was celebration day, as many admitted, and most of them seemed to know what they were celebrating. Many read from Chinese newspapers and at 14 Mott Street an enthusiastic Chinaman put up a signboard, with posters pasted all over it, and, judging by the popularity of this signboard, it must have told about the latest achievements of the revolutionists near Peking.

Members of the Young China Association were the happiest and most enthusiastic in all Chinatown. For they had as their guests Wong-Wan-Su and Jue-Chock-Man, both deputies on the staff of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, leader of the anti-Manchu forces and recognized aspirant to the Presidency of the hoped-for republic.

The leaders made arrangements to hold the meeting in the Chinese Rescue Mission, at 3 and 5 Doyers Street, and there the crowd of Chinamen flocked, packing the auditorium to the doors. There were almost 2,000, it was estimated, and, in view of the fact that the association has only 200 active members, this demonstration was especially gratifying to the leaders.

When Wong-Wan-Su arose to speak there was a political din. Mr. Wong is a young man with exceptional oratorical ability. He was educated in China and at the University of California, and has been devoting himself to the work of Dr. Sun for the last two years. He spoke in Chinese, and was frequently interrupted with applause. He told of the conditions in China and what the new republic meant to accomplish. When he left early, in order to catch a train, hundreds followed him to the street.

There were cries for Dr. Sun, and when Jue-Chock-Man got up to speak the seats were filled again. J. Chock, as he prefers to be called, is 34 years old. He came to this country from Canton in 1899. He had little education, but managed to attend night school and to get private instruction sufficient to enable him to work for the cause of the revolution.

"Dr. Sun will not be here this afternoon," he said to his willing listeners. "He is not far from here, but I am not permitted to say where he is. I can only say that he is not in New York at present. Long live Dr. Sun and the republic!"

There was more boisterous applause, and then J. Chock proceeded to tell what the revolutionists intended to do in China. Later he outlined his remarks to the reporters and added some things which, he admitted, might incite to riot were they expressed before an audience.

Asked if there was not some objection to Dr. Sun, J. Chock talked freely, but with some reluctance, about the opposition, the Empire Reform Association, of which Kong Yu Wei, now in Japan, is the leader.

The Empire Reform Association is older than the Young China Association. Its headquarters are at 7 Mott Street, across the way from the revolutionary camp. From its windows float a dragon flag, indicating a leaning to the monarchical form of government.

"The Empire Reform Association's men say they want reform," continued J. Chock, "but what they really want is a limited monarchy, the same old thing in a slightly different form. They object to Dr. Sun, of course, but we object to Kong Yu Wei, and we know something about him which shows better than words that he is not a reformer. Does he not wear a queue to this day? He does. And I tell you, his association is breaking into pieces.

"Dr. Sun is a wealthy man. He does not want honor. He wants a republic. He has already spent $1,000,000 of his own money to further his belief. Five years ago 9,000 Chinese students in Japan voted to stand by him when the inevitable republic made its appearance. Now the time is at hand, and they will stand by him. There is a price of $750,000 on his head, and he cannot go to China now, of course, but within a year, I tell you, he will dare to go, and he will be elected President. Long live President Sun!"

DR. SUN YAT SEN HERE?

Expected at a Chinese Meeting, but Did Not Appear.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—At the headquarters of the Chinese Free Masons here it was stated that Dr. Sun, the reformer, was in New York, but the informant, a little old man named Moy Kan, who spoke excellent English, would not say definitely.

"Dr. Sun is in New York," he said. "He is to speak there to-day at a meeting in Chinatown, and there will be a celebration."

"So Dr. Sun is in New York?" the reporter remarked.

Moy Kan wavered. "We hear he is in New York," he corrected. "We're not sure about it."

It was said in Chinatown last night that Dr. Sun had been expected there yesterday afternoon to make a speech at a meeting in the old Chinese Theatre. He did not appear, however, and no one seemed to know where he was or what had detained him.

RICHESON TO ACCUSE A FORMER RIVAL

Continued from page 1.

the last few days. It has also been reported that Richeson has released his fiancée from her engagement, but her father, when questioned about this over the telephone to-day, refused to discuss it. "That is something I would rather not talk about," he said.

Mr. Dunbar, who has been engaged as counsel, is a son of former Judge James R. Dunbar. The latter, who is assisting his son in the case in an advisory capacity, has been Mr. Edmands's personal attorney for years.

Mr. Dunbar said to-day that he assumes all responsibility for the act of a private detective yesterday in taking from Mr. Richeson's rooms in Cambridge, a suitcase full of articles. He declared, however, that he knows nothing of a visit to the pastor's room prior to that of the police inspectors on Friday.

Questioned as to the line of defense likely to be followed by the attorneys, Mr. Dunbar replied:

"Of course it is too early to say anything on that matter yet."

Deputy Superintendent Watts said definitely to-day that he has information of a direct character that Mr. Richeson dined with Miss Linnell on the afternoon of the day on which the girl took the fatal dose. This information, Deputy Watts said, came from a young woman who is not a member of the Young Women's Christian Association household. She met Miss Linnell on the street late Saturday afternoon.

"Miss Linnell told me," said Deputy Watts's informant, "that she had just dined with Richeson, and that she was going home as she was suffering from a headache."

As already told, the café in which the couple had dined is also known to the police, and the employes there are said to have verified the statement of the young woman as to visits made by the Cambridge pastor and the Conservatory of Music pupil.

The police and the medical examiner tonight declare there is no significance to be placed in the fact that Miss Linnell had for some days been taking a black liquid from a square bottle. It is believed to have been a simple tonic.

The Rev. Allen A. Stockdale startled his congregation in the Union Congregational Church this morning when he said with emphasis that no weak sentimentality should be shown in the case of Pastor Richeson. The Rev. Mr. Stockdale said that the ministers of the city were under a cloud similar to that over bankers after a defalcation or politicians after a startling disclosure of graft had been made among their number.

"But I have the utmost faith in the courts of Massachusetts that justice will be done, and that swiftly," said the Rev. Mr. Stockdale. "I feel sure that justice will be as swift as it was in the famous Crippen case in London, and the Beattie murder case in Virginia. That the murder was premeditated and cold-blooded seems to me positive after the disclosures that have been made.

"There is no need of any weak sentimentality. It is my belief that the guilt of this man Richeson has been so firmly established that the courts should not delay their action in the slightest degree. It was a most brutal, cold-blooded murder."

SAYS HE HYPNOTIZED WOMEN.

Women Could Not Resist Dr. Raymond's Eye, Mrs. Howland Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

STERLING, Ill., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Kathryn Howland, who accused Dr. Charles Raymond of forty specifications of immoral conduct with women of his congregation, asserted to-day that the pastor made women his dupes by hypnotism. Mrs. Howland asserted that the preacher at one time traveled with a professor of hypnotism and became an adept himself. There were few women, she said, who could resist his eye, and no matter how much she might loathe him when out of his presence, he had but to glance at a woman to draw her to him. Once in his power, said Mrs. Howland, a woman must be exceptionally strong-willed to break away from him.

Judge R. W. E. Mitchell and Robert Lovett, attorneys for Mrs. Howland, held a conference to-day with Dr. W. H. Hartman, the newly elected President of the Northern Illinois Synod. Dr. Hartman and his cabinet are greatly shocked at the charges against the minister and have agreed to rush matters to speedy trial if the attorneys will strike out of the forty specifications the last three, which are exceptionally strong.

To effect this compromise the President of the Synod offered to allow the charges to be brought up as new ones, allowing an entirely new trial on the ground that an error had been made in the appointment of the former committee, which investigated the charges half-heartedly.

A result of this compromise is that it is expected that a new committee of five will be named Monday to investigate the charges and give the accused minister a Synodical trial. Raymond is ill at his home in Peoria and cannot be interviewed.

ONCE A USER OF DRUGS.

Girl He Courted May Testify in Richeson's Behalf.

Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Mass., Oct. 22.—That a young woman of this town will be called to testify as a witness for the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson seems more than certain, as the probability that the pastor's defense will be insanity grows. She is Miss Alice Howe, employed as a stenographer in Westboro, and now on a visit at her home here.

Four years ago the Rev. Mr. Richeson came here to conduct revival meetings and became very friendly with Miss Howe, rumor having it that they were engaged. The particular point on which Miss Howe may be called on to testify was the peculiar condition she found Richeson in at home one day when she returned from a visit. He was unconscious from the use of chloroform. Morphine was also found in his apartments.

It was chloroform which was first offered to the pastor by Druggist Hahn and Richeson refused it because of its smell.

People here say that after Richeson returned to Boston he sent Miss Howe's father a bill for what he had spent on her. The father in return sent a bill to the pastor for the board for the time he had laid in a stupor at his home.

Some of Richeson's utterances in the pulpit startled the congregation when he preached, but they attributed them to the fact that he was young. It is said also that at one time in the Howe home he hurled around articles of furniture, and this may have been caused by the use of narcotics.

During his stay in town other young women became infatuated with him, but he paid more attention to Miss Howe. Miss Howe was a regular attendant at the Georgetown Baptist Church. Her father, A. F. Howe, is now denying her to visitors.

IDA CONQUEST WEDS TO-DAY.

Actress to Marry Riccardo Bertelli in Boston at Noon.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Miss Ida Conquest, the actress, will be married at noon on Monday in Trinity Church to Riccardo Bertelli, oldest son of the late Admiral Luigi Bertelli of Genoa, Italy.

Since the announcement of their engagement in New York, last August, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Conquest of Centre Street, Brookline, have endeavored to keep the date of the wedding a secret. It is understood that invitations to the ceremony have been issued to but a few friends and relatives. The Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., is to officiate.

Miss Conquest's love for the stage dates back to her childhood, when, at the age of 6 years, she appeared in the performance of "Pinafore" at the Boston Museum. In 1895 she became the leading lady in Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Company. In 1898 she went to London as leading lady of a company supporting William Gillette in "Too Much Johnson." The following year she was with John Drew. After her engagement with John Drew she was leading lady supporting Richard Mansfield in several of his productions.

Riccardo Bertelli is a graduate of the University of Turin. He came to this country ten years ago to establish an art bronze works, of which he is now President. His offices are located in New York City.

LB

Buy half a filing cabinet if a whole one is more than you need.

We call them Demi-Units. They are only half the width of a full-size horizontal cabinet, and you can build them up in any variety of section—for card index, letter file, card ledger or whatever, according to the needs of your business—any combination in any proportion.

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In most cases, a sock small enough to fit the ankle is too small to fit the foot.

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Interwovens are the only seamless socks that have the "ankle-hug", and the only *light-weight* socks that really wear.

Here is something interesting: It took us 50 years to perfect the Interwoven process—to make *light-weight* socks that will wear as well as or better than heavy, clumsy ones. Being knit to form, the shape and fit of Interwoven Socks are permanent. Ten million pairs of Interwoven Socks were sold the past year—more than of any other mill-brand. Try one pair—that will convince you. 25c, 35c, 50c—at your dealer's.

INTERWOVEN STOCKING COMPANY

Sole Makers

SANDFORD'S STORY OF CORONET'S CRUISE

Continued from page 1.

was a fearful strain, and the fact that we survived these horrors and found ourselves afloat the next day gave us appreciation, appreciation that was felt and which can only be understood by those who have had a similar experience.

"During these gales the men were forced to pump incessantly night and day. Once the main pump gave out and it was an anxious hour before the repairs were completed, both pumps manned, and, after a desperate battle, the depth of the water below reduced to a point of safety.

"Then followed a long-drawn battle to keep the vessel from foundering, on account of the strength of those manning the pumps gradually giving out. We were obliged to go on short rations, as the voyage, which should have taken but eight or ten days, lengthened out to a month or more.

"We shall never forget the great kindness of the Captain of the steamer Lapland, which, in response to our urgent signals for hlep, lowered its lifeboat and in a rough sea sent up an abundance of food supplies.

"To add to our troubles scurvy began to break out, though as we had never before had experience with this scourge of the seas, we were at first unaware of its existence, supposing the alarming change in the men of our party due to our exposure and privations.

"Day after day and week after week we were obliged to pump for our very lives, and it was a weary and sorrowful but profoundly grateful company that finally dropped anchor to-day in our desired haven."

TO INVESTIGATE SCURVY.

Dr. Banks Says He Will Make Charges to Federal Authorities.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 22.—Mate McKay came ashore last night with Dr. Charles E. Banks, physician of the Marine Hospital, and announced to-day that he was leading Sandford for good.

In bidding him farewell, Leader Sandford presented McKay with a five-dollar bill. The mate declined to discuss affairs aboard the vessel, but Dr. Banks was not so reticent, and to-day he said that he should call the attention of the United States District Attorney, Robert T. Whitehouse, to the yacht.

"I was disgusted with conditions, and I think there should be some way to reach whoever is responsible. For weeks the Coronet sailed about improperly provisioned, and no effort was made, apparently, to remedy the difficulty," said Dr. Banks.

"Many of the members of the crew are in a terrible condition with the scurvy. The two who are in the hospital, John Cummings and John Bolster, have the worst cases of scurvy that I have ever seen. Their joints are swollen and their teeth dropping out. Their condition is such that they cannot move."

ORIGIN OF HOLY GHOSTERS.

Sandford First Built a Temple at Shiloh, Me., Then Made World Trips.

The Rev. Frank W. Sandford graduated from Bates College, Lewiston, Me., where he was the star pitcher on the college baseball team. He went from there to a divinity school, and later accepted charge of a church in New Hampshire. He left this charge, however, when the opportunity for a trip around the world presented itself.

He was shipwrecked on this trip, and the conviction that the Lord had saved his life led him a little while later into the paths of fanatical religion. He returned to Maine, lived in the woods, where he prayed and fasted and "heard voices," and came forth with a world evangelising idea.

He started the Holy Ghost and Us sect, and built a temple at Shiloh, Me. He induced 300 followers to build his large temple without pay. From his followers he is said to have collected large sums of money with which to carry on the work of his religion.

Then the "Prophet," as the Rev. Mr. Sandford was called, started his tours to Palestine. He bought the yachts Kingdom and Coronet and made repeated trips to the Holy Land in them, gathering followers wherever he landed and starting a colony at Jerusalem. The Coronet, on one of these trips, was not heard of for two months, and all on board were believed to have perished, but ultimately the vessel reached Cape Town safely. In August of last year the Kingdom, with thirty members of the religious sect aboard, was wrecked.

It was after the Kingdom returned from Palestine last year that Mrs. Florence Whittaker, the wife of a Cambridge (Mass.) minister, who had been one of the Palestine colonists, left the vessel and brought suit against the Rev. Mr. Sandford, charging that he had detained her against her will. Ever since then the leader of the sect had been keeping safely outside the three-mile limit so as to evade process servers, stealing to shore for supplies only under cover of darkness.

C. S. PELHAM-CLINTON DEAD.

Duke of Newcastle's Grandson Wedded Daughter of L. H. Z. di Zerega.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Charles Stapleton Pelham-Clinton, eldest son of Lord Charles Pelham-Clinton and grandson of the fourth Duke of Newcastle, died today. He was born in 1857, and in 1886 married Elizabeth, daughter of Louis H. Zerega di Zerega of New York.

Mrs. C. S. Pelham-Clinton was the only daughter of the late Louis Hermann Augustus Zerega di Zerega, a prominent cotton broker and one of the founders of the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. di Zerega was killed on July 26, 1910, by a fall from the window of his apartments on the eighth floor of the Hoffman Arms, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

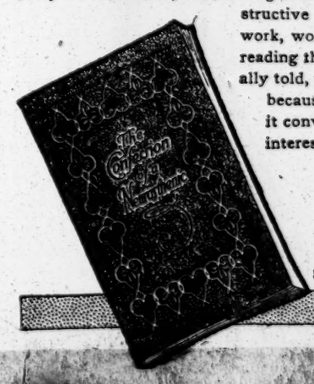
The Confession of a Neurasthenic

"A MAN might better break a bone, or even lose a limb, than shake his nervous system." The meaning of these words of the poet Southey was brought home, in all of its stern reality, to the author of this notable "Confession."

The story of a nervous undoing, full of human pathos, is here told with a vivid and resistless truth, pointing a lesson of deep meaning—revealing the painful penalty of wasting that great possession, nerve health.

But with this lesson is the joyous record of recuperation, of physical regeneration. During the dark hours of nervous distraction there appeared to this writer the lode-star that lighted the path to a brighter future—SANATOGEN. How it led the way, step by step, to renewed vitality, to greater strength, to better health, to a new happiness, is a story that will infuse fresh hope into the hearts of thousands of sufferers from nervous exhaustion.

Every day the facts of this story are paralleled in thousands of cases in every civilized land, for Sanatogen is everywhere acclaimed as the true reconstructive of nervous systems weakened by over work, worry or illness. YOU will be interested in reading this story, not only because it is dramatically told, with all the skill of a brilliant writer, but because it is sincere—because it is *true*—because it conveys a lesson *and a message* that are of vital interest to *you*.



We will send a copy of this remarkable little book free to those who would like to read it. Sanatogen, by the way, can be obtained of all leading druggists, in three sizes: $1.00, $1.90, $3.60. Address:

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37 ASSEMBLYMEN ON CONDEMNED LIST

Four of the Democrats to Earn Citizens' Union Approval Weren't Renominated.

CUVILLIER A "NUISANCE"

Advocates of the "Ripper" Charter Reproved—Some Good Found In All the Republicans.

Of the fifty Democratic Assemblymen from New York City in the present Legislature thirty-seven are unqualifiedly condemned in the report of the Citizens' Union issued yesterday.

Of the other thirteen Assemblymen Shortt of Richmond and Friedman of New York County receive special commendation, the former because of "his valuable services in connection with charter revision and other legislation," and the latter because of "his consistent record of independence in voting." It was this same independence in voting, especially in voting against William S. Sheehan for United States Senator, which made it advisable for Mr. Friedman not to seek renomination at the hands of Tammany Hall.

Assemblymen Terry and Fry of Kings and Huber and Kennedy of Queens "earned public approval by their opposition to the 'ripper' charter and their frequent refusal to obey machine dictation." It was this same refusal to obey machine dictation, particularly in refusing to vote for William F. Sheehan for United States Senator, that resulted in the defeat of Terry and Fry for renomination at the hands of the Brooklyn machine.

On the Republican side the blue ribbon of special commendation is awarded to Colne, Higgins, Murray, and Shlivek.

Thus none of the Republicans is actually condemned, but "the city might be congratulated" were the legislative careers of the thirty-seven Democrats who fall under the ban "permanently cut short." One of these, Louis A. Cuvillier, is not only condemned in general, but is described as "a verbose nuisance" on the floor. These are the thirty-seven:

Boylan, Brennan, Carew, Caughlan, Cuvillier, Donnelly, Donovan, Egan, Farrell, Fay, Fitzpatrick, Foley, Geatons, Gerhardt, Gerken, Gillen, Goldstein, Graubard, Hackett, J. J. Herrick, Heyman, Hoey, Jameson, A. J. Levy, J. Levy, McCue, McElligott, McGrath, McKeon, M. A. O'Neil, J. J. O'Neill, Schifferdecker, Spielberg, Turley, Walker, Weil, and Zorn.

Speaking more particularly of the record of each Assemblyman, the report says:

FREDERICK M. AHERN, (Rep., 10th Dist., Kings.) New member. Fairly good record of votes on important issues.

JOHN J. BOYLAN, (Dem., 11th Dist., N. Y.) Except for introducing and advocating a good bill affecting New York Central west side tracks, made thoroughly bad record. Voted for "ripper" charter.

THOMAS A. BRENNAN, (Dem., 24th Dist., N. Y.) Third term shows no improvement on previously bad record. Secured passage of important bill to regulate cold storage. Otherwise conspicuous mainly for support of vicious and reactionary "ripper" and other legislation. Voted for "ripper" charter.

FRANKLIN BROOKS, (Rep., 17th Dist., N. Y.) Advocate of progressive primary and election reforms, though his good record of votes on some measures is marred by bad votes on others. New member, nevertheless of promise.

GEORGE F. CAREW, (Dem., 20th Dist., Kings.) In first year of service made bad record of votes. Otherwise inconspicuous. Voted for "ripper" charter.

THOMAS B. CAUGHLAN, (Dem., 1st Dist., N. Y.) Nothing of value in his seventh year of service. Record of votes thoroughly bad. Voted for "ripper" charter.

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER, (Dem., 30th District, N. Y.) Not only opponent of progressive reforms and introducer of ill-considered and objectionable bills, but a verbose nuisance on the floor. Fairly successful in handling department measures affecting National Guard. Voted for "ripper" charter.

JOHN H. DONNELLY, (Dem., 13th Dist., Kings.) Held important committee assignments, but rendered no service of value. Record of votes thoroughly bad. Voted for "ripper" charter.

EDWARD A. EBBETS, (Rep., 17th Dist., Kings.) In second term, changed from opposition to support of direct primaries. Votes on important issues recorded on side of public interest. Otherwise no conspicuous service.

THOMAS F. EGAN, (Dem., 35th Dist., N. Y.) New member. Nearly all his proposed legislation violated sound principles. Regularly recorded against public interest on important roll calls. Voted for "ripper" charter.

DANIEL F. FARRELL, (Dem., 7th Dist., Kings.) Voted inconsistently on direct primaries; supported vicious new ballot law, and on other issues regularly voted against public interest. His proposed legislation shows utter disregard of sound legislative principles. Voted for "ripper" charter.

JAMES E. FAY, (Dem., 14th Dist., Kings.) Fathered "ripper" bill, consistently voted against public interest. Experienced but utterly valueless as a legislator. Voted for "ripper" charter.

OWEN E. FITZPATRICK, (Dem., 3d Dist., Queens.) New member. Voted for "ripper" charter and regularly with machine against public interest.

JAMES A. FOLEY, (Dem., 12th Dist., N. Y.) Successfully handled some valuable city legislation, but also lent his experience and talents to plans of machine to pass vicious charter legislation, and made thoroughly bad record of votes. Participated in legislation favorable to his own clients, and in spite of protest, continued to occupy inconsistent positions as legislator and private attorney.

HAROLD J. FRIEDMAN, (Dem., 25th Dist., N. Y.) New member. The most conspicuous feature of his record is the independence he displayed in voting against "ripper" and vicious ballot legislation. Advocate of progressive primary reform. Unyielding opponent of "ripper" charter.

SYDNEY W. FRY, (Dem., 12th Dist., Kings.) New member. Showed conspicuous independence in opposing vicious new ballot law, and supporting thoroughgoing Direct Primary bill. Voted against Niagara County "ripper" bill, but for other "ripper" bills. Otherwise record of votes partly good and partly bad. Absent abroad during part of session, and absent during vote on "ripper" Charter.

JOSEPH T. GEATONS, (Dem., 22d Dist., Kings.) New member. Voted for substituting thoroughgoing Direct Primary bill in place of unsatisfactory "compromise," but supported vicious ballot legislation and "ripper" bills. Made bad record of votes. Voted for "ripper" Charter.

JOHN GERHARDT, (Dem., 33d Dist., N. Y.) Voted with machine for reactionary and "ripper" legislation, and for "ripper" charter. Useless as a legislator.

JOHN H. GERKEN, (Dem., 6th Dist., Kings.) Second term. Frequently unrecorded on important measures, and, when recorded, almost invariably voted against the public interest. His service valueless. Voted for "ripper" Charter.

WILLIAM J. GILLEN, (Dem., 2d Dist., Kings.) Third term. Substantially all his proposed legislation objectionable, and, except when unrecorded on roll calls, made a practically unbroken record of votes against the public interest. Voted for "ripper" Charter.

MARK GOLDBERG, (Dem., 18th Dist., N. Y.) Helpful to tax reform movement through attentiveness to duties as Chairman of Taxation Committee, but otherwise made bad record, voting against the public interest and with the machine in support of reactionary and vicious measures. Voted for "ripper" Charter.

LOUIS GOLDSTEIN, (Dem., 23d Dist., Kings.) His most conspicuous activity was in forcing an investigation of Union Bank management, in which investigation he participated. In other respects his record was almost entirely discreditable. Introduced and supported "ripper" bills, supported vicious ballot legislation, and voted for "ripper" Charter.

ABRAM GOODMAN, (Rep., 26th Dist., N. Y.) New member. Fairly good record of votes. Supported thoroughgoing Direct Primary bill.

MORITZ GRAUBARD, (Dem., 8th Dist., N. Y.) Fourth term. Most of his proposed legislation objectionable. Almost invariably voted against the public interest on important issues. Voted for "ripper" Charter.

JOHN C. HACKETT, (Dem., 9th Dist., N. Y.) Ninth term. Devoted his energies to promoting bills to weaken liquor tax law, and to admit himself to bar examinations without preliminary Regents' examination. Also introduced objectionable payroll and other legislation. Voted for "ripper" Charter.

JOHN J. HERRICK, (Dem., 14th Dist., N. Y.) Fourth term. Voted with machine and consistently against public interest. Supported "ripper" Charter. Valueless as legislator.

WALTER R. HERRICK, (Dem., 27th Dist., N. Y.) New member. Attentive to duties and active in advocating his Fire Prevention bill; also voted for direct primaries, but made bad record of votes with machine against public interest on important issues. Voted for "ripper" Charter.

HARRY HEYMAN, (Dem., 21st Dist., Kings.) New member. Unrecorded or against public interest on substantially every important issue. His proposed legislation of little value. Voted for "ripper" Charter.

FREDERICK A. HIGGINS, (Rep., 23d Dist., N. Y.) Made good record of votes in second term. Advocate of progressive primary and election reforms.

JAMES J. HOEY, (Dem., 13th Dist., N. Y.) Active in promoting mandatory legislation for vacations for public employes, and securing enactment of law creating unnecessary salaried position to which his district leader has since been appointed. Agent of machine in promoting vicious Charter legislation. Usually voted against public interest on important issues.

ALMETH W. HOFF, (Rep., 18th Dist., Kings.) New member. Fairly good record of votes. Supported thoroughgoing Direct Primary bill.

HARRY I. HUBER, (Dem., 4th Dist., Queens.) New member. Voted with machine for a number of "ripper" bills, but showed independence in opposing vicious ballot law, supporting thoroughgoing Direct Primary bill and opposing "ripper" Charter.

JOHN F. JAMESON, (Dem., 16th Dist., Kings.) New member. Voted with machine and almost invariably against public interest on important issues. Voted for "ripper" charter, though he was said to be pledged to oppose it.

ALFRED J. KENNEDY, (Dem., 2d Dist., Queens.) New member. Voted for some "ripper" bills, but showed independence in opposing "ripper" charter and vicious ballot law, and supporting thoroughgoing direct primary bill. Otherwise record of votes partly good and partly unsatisfactory.

HARRY KOPP, (Rep., 6th Dist., N. Y.) In second term supported thoroughgoing direct primary bill, but was frequently unrecorded on important issues and in this and some other respects made unsatisfactory record.

ABRAHAM F. LENT, (Rep., 5th Dist., Kings.) New member. Made good record except that he was frequently absent during important roll calls.

AARON J. LEVY, (Dem., 4th Dist., N. Y.) Conspicuously active in introducing and advocating "ripper" and vicious ballot legislation and patronage bills. Used his greatly increased influence against the public interest. Voted for "ripper" charter.

JACOB LEVY, (Dem., 28th Dist., N. Y.) Third term. Made thoroughly bad record of votes. Voted for "ripper" charter.

MARTIN G. McCUE, (Dem., 16th Dist., N. Y.) Fifth term. Devoted his energies to attempts to weaken liquor tax law; voted for "ripper" charter and with regularity against the public interest.

PETER P. McELLIGOTT, (Dem., 7th Dist., N. Y.) Third term. Voted for "ripper" charter and regularly with machine and against the public interest.

PATRICK J. McGRATH, (Dem., 20th Dist., N. Y.) Though in previous years advocating direct primaries, this year on one occasion voted with machine against thoroughgoing, direct primary bill. Also voted against the public interest on other important issues. Introduced many bills of varied merit. Voted for "ripper" charter.

JOHN J. McKEON, (Dem., 8th Dist., Kings.) Third term. Introduced ill-considered and objectionable legislation; voted for "ripper" charter and almost invariably against public interest on important issues.

SEYMOUR MORK, (Dem., 34th Dist., N. Y.) New member. Made hard fight for bill creating separate County of Bronx. Worked for condemnation reform, but otherwise made bad record of votes, supporting charter and other "ripper" bills and reactionary election law amendments.

ANDREW F. MURRAY, (Rep., 19th Dist, N. Y.) Third term. Active and effective minority member in opposing salary increases and other objectionable legislation. Record of votes excellent. Advocate of progressive primary and election reforms.

EDMUND O'CONNOR, (Ind. L., 9th Dist., Kings.) Very active in support of direct primaries and opposition to vicious new ballot law. Opposed Niagara County "ripper" bill, but voted for other "ripper" legislation. Record on other issues partly good and partly unsatisfactory. Opposed "ripper" charter.

JAMES OLIVER, (Dem., 3d Dist., N. Y.) Died during his term.

JOHN J. O'NEILL, (Dem., 15th Dist., Kings.) Second term. Unrecorded or voted against public interest on most important issues. Voted for "ripper" charter.

MICHAEL A. O'NEIL, (Dem., 3d Dist., Kings.) Third term. Thoroughly bad record of votes. Voted for "ripper" charter.

ASHTON PARKER, (Dem., 15th Dist., N. Y.) New member. Voted for thoroughgoing direct primary bill and against increase in fees of condemnation Commissioners, but supported "ripper" bills and voted against public interest on a number of other issues. Showed weakness in changing his vote on the "ripper" charter, thus insuring its passage in the Assembly.

JACOB SCHIFFERDECKER, (Dem., 19th Dist., Kings.) New member. Made thoroughly bad record of votes. Voted for "ripper" charter.

MAX SHLIVEK, (Rep., 31st Dist., N. Y.) New member. Good record of votes. Supported thoroughgoing direct primary bill.

WILLIAM A. SHORTT, (Dem., Richmond.) Student and advocate of thoroughgoing primary and election reform, including Massachusetts ballot. His record of votes on "ripper" bills not consistent; but in general his independence and devotion to public duty clearly demonstrated. Deserves great credit for his effective opposition to "ripper" charter.

ALFRED E. SMITH, (Dem., 2d Dist., N. Y.) Developed ability in majority leadership, but continued his opposition to progressive reforms, and took responsibility for forcing passage of "ripper" charter in Assembly.

HAROLD SPIELBERG, (Dem., 10th Dist., N. Y.) Frequently unrecorded on roll calls; voted for charter and other "ripper" bills and reactionary election law amendments. Otherwise, record partly good and partly bad.

EDMUND R. TERRY, (Dem., 1st Dist., Kings.) Record of votes on "ripper" bills not entirely consistent, but demonstrated independence in his effective fight against "ripper" charter. Supported thoroughgoing direct primary bill.

THOMAS F. TURLEY, (Dem., 32d Dist., N. Y. New member. Unrecorded or against public interest on substantially every important issue. Voted for "ripper" charter.

JAMES J. WALKER, (Dem., 5th Dist., N. Y.) Second term. Unrecorded or against public interest on substantially every important issue. Introduced much legislation of varied merit. Voted for "ripper" charter.

ARTEMAS WARD, Jr., (Rep., 25th Dist., N. Y.) Experienced and effective minority member. Reintroduced his absurd and vicious ballot bill, but record of votes excellent. Supported effective direct primary legislation.

JOSEPH A. WARREN, (Dem., 21st Dist., N. Y.) New member. Introduced and advocated thoroughgoing direct primary bill, opposed bad bill affecting character of voting mark, and voted against objectionable, special, and other legislation; but voted for vicious new ballot law, "ripper" charter, and other "ripper" bills.

EDWARD WEIL, (Dem., 22d Dist., N. Y.) New member. His proposed legislation largely ill-considered and objectionable and his record of votes bad. Voted for "ripper" charter.

ANDREW ZORN, (Dem., 1st Dist., Queens.) Second term. Usually unrecorded or against public interest on important issues. His proposed legislation consisted largely of objectionable salary and other bills. Not recorded on "ripper" charter.

SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY.

A hundred styles of English cheviots and fancy worsteds— Suit to measure $20.00. Fifty styles of imported blue, grey and brown plain and fancy mixed unfinished worsteds—Suit to measure $25.00. Fifty styles of overcoatings, Kerseys, Meltons and warmth without weight Shetlands, to measure $25.00. Send for samples and our illustrated booklet.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

SAYS DIX HAS AIDED TAMMANY GRABS

Republican Club Committee Attacks His Record and Points to Spoils Legislation.

CIVIL SERVICE HARD HIT

And the State Departments Have Been Thrown Open to Murphy's Heelers, Committee Avers.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club has analyzed the record of Gov. Dix and the State Democratic administration in so far as it relates to the workings of the civil service laws and the various "ripper bills" passed at the last session of the Legislature. The analysis shows, according to the committee, that Gov. Dix did not carry out the promises for civil service reform as contained in the Democratic platform last year, and that Tammany has grabbed everything in reach.

After quoting both the Governor and the platform regarding these promises, the committee points out that early in February Gov. Dix appointed as new Commissioners Walter C. Burton and Aleck J. Ludvigh, in addition to retaining John E. Kraft, the Democratic member of the last commission, both of which appointments, it says, were condemned by the Civil Service Reform Association.

It then goes on to say that the first action of this commission was to receive requests for the exemption from competition of fifty-four positions in the offices of the State Controller, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Attorney General, representing a total patronage of $117,000. All of these requests, says the committee, have since been granted by the commission.

"It is recognized by all," continues the committee's report, "that if there is any department where proved competence is worth while it is in the Controller's office, but as Tammany heelers are not usually very strong on passing examinations, Mr. Sohmer asked for these four dozen exemptions so that at least four dozen of the faithful could get on the payroll right away.

"He attacked neither the competency of the men in office, whom he had not had time to become acquainted with, nor the eligible lists created by the filling of vacancies, but made use of the time-worn plea of confidentiality. This first attack on the civil service system, which had been brought to such a point of efficiency under the last administration, was not allowed to be pushed through without protest.

"The Civil Service Reform League and other bodies interested in the welfare of good government in this State appeared and brought forward every argument to prevent the accomplishment of the purposes of those seeking to break down the results of years of labor. Not only independents and Republicans, but also Democrats, joined, and probably the most striking argument was made by Mr. Loomis, Democratic Senator from Buffalo, who pointed out to the Governor that to permit such a spoils raid on the State service would be in direct opposition to the party platform and his own personal pre-election pledges and a blow at the Democratic Party. He said:

"'Indorsement of this resolution would be an act of party perfidy in view of the words of the Democratic platform. I don't see how such action could be defended before the people.'

"This outrageous attack on the civil service system was successful before the commission, and all these requests were promptly granted, whereby this large number of positions in the offices of the State Controller, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Attorney General, representing a total annual patronage value of $117,000, were turned over to Tammany and its representatives, after the bill was promptly approved by the Governor.

"The matter has since been brought into court, and this bare-faced attempt to destroy the efficiency of the civil service in our most important State departments will probably be prevented, although it shows plainly enough the attitude of Gov. Dix and those he appointed to safeguard this most important interest to our State.

"More exemptions were thereafter requested in various departments of the State's offices and the offices of New York and Kings Counties, covering such positions as cashiers, Fire Inspectors, examiners of private banks, Factory Inspectors, and other important positions.

"In a word, the chief labors of this commission, appointed by Gov. Dix to carry out his solemn promises to protect the civil service system, seem to have been devoted chiefly to destroying the fruits of the work of years past and restoring conditions which existed in the darkest days of the State and city government."

The committee also points out that one of the sections of the Levy Election law contains a clause giving to the Board of Elections the power to appoint and remove at pleasure all employes of the boards, while other measures, such as the so-called Brennan bill, "proves the desire of the powers controlling the Democratic Party to grab all the spoils and plunder possible, even by the most audacious and bare-faced acts."

It is also pointed out that the so-called Gaynor-Murphy Charter, which was killed in the Senate, contained provisions which would do away with State supervision of the work of the New York City Commission, and "thus abolish the only effective check against the administration of the merit system in this city on partisan lines, which check has been in the law since 1884, and would turn over to Tammany Hall such an enormous amount of plunder that even the greediest politician would be able to satisfy all his henchmen at the expense of the taxpayers of the State."

Regarding the so-called Ripper bills the committee says:

"The claim of the Democratic Party for economy by abolishing places is shown in such acts as abolishing the positions of the three Judges of the Court of Claims, and then immediately creating three Commissioners or Board of Claims, and similar action taken in regard to a large number of positions of great importance to the taxpayers."

The cause of civil service reform, concludes the committee, has received the worst setback in the first few months of the Dix administration and the Democratic Party "under the control of the spoilers of Tammany Hall" that it has in many years past.

PLEASED WITH REGISTRATION

Fusion Managers Already Figuring Out a Tammany Defeat.

The fusion campaign managers were pleased with the registration figures, going so far yesterday as to figure out a defeat for Tammany. They figure out a loss in Murphy districts in Manhattan and the Bronx, compared with 1907, the last off year, in which county and judicial tickets were elected, of 20,164, and a gain in fusion districts of 18,651.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, declared last night that he was very well pleased with the registration. He said the showing was proof of the interest which the citizens of New York felt in the Government.

"This campaign," said the Chairman, "is not a partisan one, and I cannot be quoted too emphatically on that point. The Republican Party is joining hands with every one interested in good government. It is leading its organization and every influence it possesses to the winning of a victory for better conditions without reference to any partisan ambition or any political advantage."

Regarding the registration, the Chairman said that the essentially Republican districts had done well, especially in the Bronx, where the Republicans and fusionists were strong.

Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt, Wagner—what these names mean in music finds corresponding supremacy in cigars when they bear these labels—

Stachelberg
Havana-American
Regensburg
Optimo
Flor de Murias
El Principe de Gales
Lovera
Gato

We carry all these brands.

You can't make a bad selection of Clear Havana Cigars in a UNITED CIGAR STORE.

Liberal sizes and fixed prices.

CIGARS UNITED

UNITED CIGAR STORES

CIGARS UNITED

The Overcoat in its Highest Perfection
at today's Great Exposition for Men—at Saks'
Nearly One Hundred Different Styles Displayed on Forms

¶ All achievement is multiplied effort, or geometrical progression, if you like, today's success being the square of yesterday's efforts. A celebrated English painter, seeking to produce on canvas the natural colorings of the plum, labored forty years before his industrious brush culled the fugitive hues from the chaos of color.

¶ We ourselves have labored just as long to produce perfect ready-for-service clothes, and every overcoat in today's display is the cumulative result of forty years of effort. It is, in our humble opinion, the most perfect example of a ready-for-service garment ever evolved. And we regard the merit of Saks tailoring today as of sufficient importance to justify these dedicatory exercises in its honor. But it was something more than this which impelled us to make Monday, October 23rd, Men's Overcoat Day at Saks'.

¶ We have got to drive it home to you that Saks tailoring is so pre-eminently first in its appeal to the man of taste that you cannot afford to go elsewhere for your clothes. And as this season's overcoats passed through our hands, from fabric to finish, from the sponge to the iron, from the shears to the needle, from the tape to the price ticket, it flashed upon us that if all of these garments could be marshalled into a single display, as a regiment swings into line, it would constitute one of the most effective arrows in the quiver of ready-for-service arguments.

¶ Think of nearly a hundred different styles displayed for you on life-like figures. This means that you can size up the style situation at a glance. Instead of asking you to keep a mental picture of a dozen styles tried on before a mirror, we have provided for you a visual picture of a hundred overcoat styles literally in action!

¶ The result is an overcoat panorama on a scale never before attempted. It is an army corps of Saks and foreign overcoat styles drawn up for review—an *entente cordiale* between Bond Street and Broadway—a coalition of debonair English effects with the more virile creations of America's first stylists in clothes! Thus men of the most divergent tastes are assured of seeing the garment they want, in the style they want, in the fabric they want, in the design they want, in the color they want, at the price they want.

¶ The fabrics come from England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Germany, and from the best home sources. Exclusive patterns of our own selection and of our own design. Fancy coatings in blue mixtures, browns that duplicate all the poesied browns of Autumn and October ale, grays that counterfeit the twilight and the cracked-ice period of dawn, and a score of gallant grays between.

¶ New English fur-backed coatings, Irish homespuns and dour Scotch tweeds. Warmth-without-weight cloths in a diversity of designs and colorings. Fabrics for exquisites, for exclusives, for radicals and for conservatives. Fabrics for dress overcoats, and fabrics for those stable, stolid sticklers for staple cloths such as Elyseans, meltons, Carr's meltons, kerseys, Montagnacs, and choice, close-sheared chinchillas.

¶ The models are legion. No former season has ever seen a greater profusion of style-ideas, as no former season has ever seen a gayer profusion of color. Single and double breasted Raglans and tourist coats, with various belt effects; yoke models, hood ulsters, semi-paddocks, button-through overcoats, extreme box and semi-box topcoats, as well as conservative models for those who are faithful to a regulation style.

¶ As a representative offering of the season's approved ideas in style, fabric and color—as an example of American craftsmanship in the art of making clothes—as evidence of the dependability of ready-for-service claims—and as proof irrefutable of the supremacy of Saks tailoring and the consequent economy of our prices, we believe this overcoat occasion to be without parallel in the history of clothes and fair words.

15.00 to 75.00

Seven Styles of Men's Overcoat at 25.00

¶ Incidental to this great Exposition of Overcoats, seven men's overcoat styles will be specially priced at 25.00. Three of these styles are single breasted and lined throughout. Two styles are double-breasted tourist coats, one a single-breasted garment, and one a Raglan. All represent more value than is indicated by the price at which they are marked.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

WROTE MACFARLAND OF SECOND MARRIAGE

Letter from Miss Bromley Suggests a Motive for Wife Murder Charged to Him.

ONCE THREATENED DIVORCE

Accused Husband Seen by Neighbors Near Bromley Home in Philadelphia Within Two Weeks.

A motive for murder, for which Prosecutor Wilbur A. Mott and the police of Newark, N. J., have been searching since last Wednesday morning, when Mrs. Evelyn B. MacFarland, wife of Allison MacFarland, advertising manager of the Crocker-Wheeler Electrical Company of Ampere, N. J., was found dead of cyanide of potassium poisoning, has been found, the police believe, in the relations of MacFarland with Miss Florence Bromley of Philadelphia. Several letters which passed between the two are in the hands of Mr. Mott. They are said to show that Miss Bromley and MacFarland had discussed marriage and a means to this end.

The correspondence is said to cover a period of about three years, and a letter from Miss Bromley was received by MacFarland, it is said, as late as last Friday, when the facts of Mrs. MacFarland's death had been made public.

This last letter is said to be couched in endearing terms and to mention the girl's delight at the immediate prospect of becoming MacFarland's wife. The topic of marriage is said to be of frequent occurrence in the letters, and one now in Mr. Mott's hands is said to have an important bearing on the murder charge under which MacFarland is held through the discussion in it of a way to the marriage.

MacFarland met Miss Bromley some three years ago, when he and his wife occupied a house adjoining the Bromley home at 4237 Viola Street, Philadelphia. MacFarland was in the automobile supply business and employed Miss Bromley as his stenographer. He and she went to and returned from the office together, and their intimacy became a subject of neighborhood gossip.

Mrs. MacFarland is said to have taken exception to her husband's attentions to Miss Bromley, and it is a fact that two years ago she left her home in Philadelphia and went to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Trocket of Rockland, Me. MacFarland stayed on in Philadelphia for nearly a year more, but one day left the city so hurriedly that he did not remove his belongings from his office there.

If Prosecutor Mott has traced MacFarland's movements since then, he is not making the information public. It is believed, however, that MacFarland went to Maine, effected a reconciliation with his wife, and then, joining the Crocker-Wheeler Company, went to live at 346 Park Avenue, Newark.

It was in this house that Mrs. MacFarland was found dead, poisoned by a chemical which MacFarland admits bringing into the house and placing in a bottle once used by Mrs. MacFarland for headache medicine. It is MacFarland's contention now that his wife took the poison in mistake for this medicine.

But though MacFarland quit Philadelphia for good as a place of business, he appears to have continued his friendship with Miss Bromley, writing to her and receiving letters from her frequently. At one time, it is said, he threatened, after a quarrel with his wife, to divorce her in order to wed his stenographer.

MacFarland spent yesterday in his cell in the Essex County Jail, deprived, by order of Prosecutor Mott, of all visitors. His cell faces the main corridor of the jail, and from it he could hear the religious services in the north corridor. He did not attend them, however. MacFarland appeared not at all worried by his predicament. He received a telegram from his father-in-law, in response to one which he had sent telling of his plight. Mr. Trocket's message read:

"Yours received. Love and regards. Will follow with letter."

The father makes no mention of the arrival of his daughter's body, and from the tenor of his message appears to believe MacFarland innocent, and to be in sympathy with him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—John H. Bromley, father of Florence Bromley, declared to-day that "to the best of his knowledge" his daughter had not seen or been in communication with Allison MacFarland since MacFarland moved from this city about a year ago.

Mr. Bromley refused to allow Miss Bromley to talk. She is not ill, but decidedly upset because of the stories that have connected her name with that of MacFarland. That MacFarland has been in this city many times since leaving the house adjoining the Bromley residence was verified by several persons. Neighbors of the Bromleys declare that they have seen him near his former home within the last two weeks. But nobody remembered seeing him with Miss Bromley.

Mrs. Bromley declared that she did not know whether or not MacFarland was in the neighborhood of Viola Street on Wednesday night.

"But," she said, "this I do know, Florence did not see him. She was here at home with me all Wednesday night. She did not leave the house."

Like her husband, Mrs. Bromley declared that "to the best of her knowledge" Miss Bromley has not been in communication with MacFarland. She was asked whether Miss Bromley had written to MacFarland.

"I do not know," she said.

"Did Miss Bromley write to MacFarland last week telling him how happy she was in the prospect of becoming the second Mrs. MacFarland?"

"She did not," answered Mrs. Bromley. "All that is false—wickedly false. We defy them to produce such letters. I have told you all that we know about Mr. MacFarland."

DEFENDS MINISTERS' SONS.

Clergyman Says Few of Them Are Failures and Gives Some Names.

"Ministers' sons succeed in life 221 times more frequently than those of any other class of people," declared Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in his sermon yesterday morning. Calling fallacious the popular argument that sons of clergymen for the most part are inclined to go wrong, Dr. Reisner pointed to the achievements of men in all vocations who were sons of ministers.

A few of them were Bradford Merrill, Don C. Seitz, T. E. Niles, C. E. Cooper, Chester S. Lord, George Horace Lorimer, Lyman Abbott, Gov. Woodrow Wilson, Gov. Judson Harmon, the late President Cleveland, Secretary of the Interior Fisher, Postmaster General Hitchcock, District Attorney Whitman, J. Pierpont Morgan's new partner, T. Lamont; Justices Brewer and Hughes, Senator Dolliver, Levi P. Morton, and others.

"God has so made us," said Dr. Reisner, "that to be bad we must go against all the inner goodness planted at birth plus that built by moral and religious education. When this is strong it takes much energy to get away from its influence. When, therefore, the minister's son succeeds in breaking away from this tie that binds him to decency he is pulling tremendously, and when the release comes he falls hard and sinks deep. But remember that it is a rare, not a customary, thing for ministers' sons to go wrong. When they do tumble into evil it is published broadly."

PORTUGUESE REVOLT WANES.

Royalists' Failure Believed Certain—People Indifferent—Rally Reported Planned.

LISBON, Via the Frontier, Oct. 22.—As time passes and the failure of the royalist campaign appears to be more and more certain, the people in general become completely indifferent to the Royalist propaganda. An additional reason for their quiescent attitude is to be found in a proclamation just issued by the carabinos that any inhabitant discovered conspiring against the Republic shall be instantly shot.

The Royalists have suffered further discouragement on the frontier, for the Spanish Government has apparently decided to take active measures against them. During the past forty-eight hours 400 of the Royalists have been disarmed. Spain's reluctance to act against the Portuguese Royalists until lately has been due to the fact that the Portuguese Republicans have been in close correspondence with the Spanish Republicans. This the Spanish Government could not approve, and was therefore inclined to let the Portuguese Republican Government fight its own battles.

In spite of these obstacles the Royalists are reported as preparing for a second combined incursion into Portugal. They will be divided into three columns—450 men under Capt. Couciere, the Royalist leader, near Port Tortello Homen; 800 under Camacho, near Lindoso, and 250 under Chagas, near Pitoes. They will await the subsidence of the floods and the arrival of a Royalist cruiser and, it is said, will then attack Oporto.

There is a report that Capt. Couciere has been stabbed, but no details are given. The Diario Noticias publishes a dispatch from Abrantes, eighty miles from Lisbon, to the effect that last night a band armed with rifles and revolvers were surprised by a military force in the act of tearing up the railroad tracks. The plan was to derail and attack a train. Several volleys were exchanged and the wreckers fled, leaving three dead.

It is also reported that an attack has been made on the Government ammunition stores at Barcelona, but the soldiers fired upon the attacking party, who immediately disappeared.

GERMAN CRUISER AFIRE.

Von der Tann Has Half Hour Blaze Originating in Storeroom.

KIEL, Oct. 22.—Fire broke out to-day on the German cruiser Von der Tann. It started in the tow, oil, and alcohol storeroom, and burned furiously for half an hour.

The crew worked heroically in extinguishing the flames, and the damage to the cruiser is not great. It is supposed that the fire was due to spontaneous combustion.

A fire similar to that on the Von der Tann, and having its origin also in the storeroom, is believed to have been responsible for the explosions which wrecked the Liberte, one of the finest vessels in the French Navy, on Sept. 25 last. The disaster to the French warship resulted in the death of nearly 250 men and the serious injury of scores of others.

DUTCH LINER DISABLED.

Sloterdyk Reported with Broken Crank Shaft 300 Miles Off Irish Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The North German steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria to-day signaled to the Browhead station that she had passed the Holland liner Sloterdyk in latitude 50.15 north, longitude 16 west, in a disabled condition. The Sloterdyk had broken her crank shaft and required immediate assistance. Several vessels are proceeding to the rescue.

The Sloterdyk left Rotterdam on Oct. 18 for Boston and Philadelphia. Apparently when spoken by the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria she was about 300 miles off the coast of Ireland.

SULZER ADVOCATES BREAK WITH RUSSIA

Would Have Taft Hand Ambassador His Passports Because of Treaty Violations.

WILL URGE CONGRESS TO ACT

Congressman Goldfogle and the Rev. Madison C. Peters Also Discuss the Passport Issue.

Congressman William Sulzer, speaking at a non-sectarian meeting in the Pilgrims' Church, 121st Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon, said that when Congress convened in December he would introduce a joint resolution for the abrogation of the Russo-American Treaty of 1832, because the Russian Government refuses to honor passports issued by this Government as provided for in that treaty.

Besides Congressman Sulzer, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle and the Rev. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, spoke. All agreed that the time had come to abrogate the treaty or see to it that Russia lived up to its provisions. The Rev. Mr. Peters in introducing Congressman Sulzer said he had tried to get the Congressman nominated for Governor two years ago.

"Had he been nominated," said Dr. Peters, "the Democratic Party in New York would not now be in disgrace, but would be well on the way to the White House."

Mr. Sulzer referred to the first article of the treaty of 1832, which guarantees to the citizens of each nation the same liberties and safeguards when visiting or sojourning in the other nation as that nation guarantees to its own citizens.

"Every civilized country in the world, except Russia," said Mr. Sulzer, "recognizes the rights of the citizens of other countries. This refusal of Russia to honor the passports issued by our Government is not a Jewish but an American question, and as such I am dealing with it. Russia does not confine her acts to the Jews, but she likewise refuses to visé the passports of Baptist missionaries, Catholic priests, and Presbyterian clergymen. We have a treaty with her that guarantees certain rights to American citizens when in Russia. America has lived strictly up to the letter of that treaty and Russia has not.

"What is to be done? There is a provision in that treaty that either country can abrogate it by giving one year's notice to the other country. I shall introduce in the next Congress a joint resolution that will have such action on the part of our Government in view. I would have the President send for the Russian Ambassador and tell him that as his country refuses to recognize the passports of our own citizens he could have his own back and return to Russia.

"For thirty years this thing has been going on, and it is time it was stopped. As the situation now stands Russia pays as much attention to American diplomatic notes on the question as a cat does to the moon. In Congress we organized a committee and went to the President and told him that in our opinion the only thing that could be done was to abrogate that treaty. As Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs I shall do all that I can to secure that abrogation, and to do this was one of the reasons I accepted the Chairmanship of that great committee.

"I want to make Russia live up to that treaty, and unless she does I do not want to have anything to do with Russia."

Congressman Goldfogle spoke along similar lines, and said that no man in Congress had fought harder to bring Russia to terms than had Mr. Sulzer.

WOMEN MAY TRY M'NAMARA.

Now They Can Vote, They Are Eligible for Jury Duty, Says Prosecutor.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 22.—District Attorney Fredericks and Clarence Darrow, legal chiefs for the prosecution and defense respectively in the James B. McNamara trial, have under consideration the question of whether, by reason of the adoption of the constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote, women will be called upon to serve as jurors in the dynamite case.

"There is no reason that I know of why they should not serve," declared Mr. Darrow. "I do not know whether it will be necessary to go outside of the present jury list or not, but if that is necessary, women who are on the assessment rolls are just as eligible to serve as jurors as any man would be."

"It has not been decided that women will be called on this case yet," said G. Ray Morton, Trial Deputy for District Attorney Fredericks, who is taking the lead in the prosecution. "The District Attorney and myself, with the other deputies in the offices, have had this matter under consideration. We have not come to a decision yet whether women will be called as jurors in this case or not. The legal points involved have not all been thrashed out, but that work is now going on.

"It is possible, and indeed probable that if the present jury list is exhausted and the Sheriff is sent out into the highways and byways of Los Angeles in search of jurors he will be instructed to draw no line between men and women, they being equal in the light of the law now that the constitutional amendment giving them the right to vote has been ratified by the people.

In Washington and Colorado, women serve on juries now, and California women, who have been working for suffrage are not averse to assuming the full duties citizenship. In Los Angeles County much property is in the name of women.

"I do not believe the getting of a jury will consume anywhere near the length of time we at first supposed it would," Mr. Darrow added, "but I think if women are in the panel it will be hard to find among them jurors who will say they would vote to convict a man of murder in the first degree, knowing that the death penalty must follow.

John Mitchell spoke last night at the Sunday evening conference at Holy Trinity Church, in Montague Street, Brooklyn, on the "Philosophic Purpose and Ideals of the Labor Union Movement." In the course of his lecture in the discussion which followed his address, he was asked to express his opinion on the McNamara trial.

"I can only say," replied Mr. Mitchell, "that I hope and believe that the McNamaras are innocent and that no adverse judgment will be passed against them by the public until they have been tried. They should have accorded to them the moral presumption of innocence until they are proven to be guilty."

Mr. Mitchell defined a strike as "simply a method of bargaining" and said that there was more to justify strikes thon simply the question of wages and hours of labor.

GOT THE FOOTPAD.

Girl Whose Purse He Snatched Shrieked, Young Men Did the Rest.

Seventeen-year-old Josephine Moore was on her way to her home at 165 Baltic St., Brooklyn, after spending the evening with friends last night, when a young man brushed against her in Henry Street, near Warren, seized her wrist and grabbed her purse. Miss Moore shouted for help and started after the young man, who ran.

Two young men turned the corner just then, saw the chase, and grabbed the highwayman. They held on to him until Policeman Cunningham of the Amity Street Station, who had heard Miss Moore's cries, came up.

In the station the man said he was John Franklin of 469 Union Street. He was charged with highway robbery and with carrying concealed weapons, a leather slungshot being found in his pocket.

ORGANIZING ITALIAN VOTE.

Brooklyn Republicans Hope to Swing It for Cropsey.

Efforts are now being made by ex-Judge John Palmieri and other influential Italians to swing the voters of that nationality in Kings County to the Republicans. Mr. Palmieri and Naval Oficer F. J. H. Kracke, the Republican leader, discussed plans to organize the Italians under the Republican standard, and headquarters for the promoters of the movement will be established to-day in the Temple Bar Building.

The Republicans expect a big Italian vote for James C. Cropsey for District Attorney. District Attorney Clarke, who is a candidate for re-election, has fallen into disfavor among the Italian voters because he has failed to appoint an Italian lawyer as Assistant District Attorney to succeed one of that nationality who resigned some time ago.

Aims at Pigeons, Hits Church Window.

The service in the Church of the Advocate, at 181st Street and Washington Avenue, the Bronx, was interrupted last night when a stone, thrown with a slungshot, crashed through a stained-glass window. James Ritchie, the sexton, captured a boy in the street with a slungshot. At the Tremont Station House he said he was George Daly, 15 years old, of 2,169 Bathgate Avenue and that he was trying to hit pigeons. He was charged with juvenile delinquency.

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It is not alone the convenience, or the freshness, or the crispness, or the unusual food-value, or the digestibility, or the cleanliness, or the price, that has made Uneeda Biscuit the National Soda Cracker.

It is the remarkable combination of all of these things.

If everyone, everywhere, knew how good they are, everyone, everywhere, would eat them—every day.

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Never sold in bulk—always 5 cents in the moisture-proof package which keeps them oven-fresh.

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Music Is One
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A piano is no longer a luxury, it is a necessity.

A home cannot be complete without music, not only for the pleasure given but as a matter of education.

To neglect at least some knowledge of music or some connection with it is to neglect one of the important forces active in the world's progress.

Music does more to keep the home intact—to replace sadness with joy—tired labor with pleasurable rest—discord with harmony—hate with love, than almost any other influence in the family life. And the piano in the home does it.

No home is too humble to own one, for the benefits come with the owning.

It cultivates self-respect.

It is like having a Savings Bank Account—compounding interest and forcing the world to recognize you as a factor in it.

It is not difficult to buy a good medium priced piano, but it is sad to be deceived into buying a poor one.

If not an expert you must trust some one.

You can safeguard disappointment by purchasing a piano that has a positive reputation.

We make these pianos, from the casters up, and absolutely guarantee them.

Sterling Pianos
$325, $350 to $550

Huntington Pianos
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$225 and $275

A child can safely buy any one of these pianos, for the prices are the same to everyone.

Over half a century in manufacturing and selling is a valuable asset.

With this reputation at stake we cannot afford to make a dissatisfied customer—in fact our customers are our best advertisements.

We always have a number of slightly used and second hand pianos, which after passing through our workshop and put in best condition we sell at very small prices—we have them at $150 up.

For those who prefer to buy on time we have a simple and fair monthly payment plan, that enables any honest person to own a piano and bring the pleasure and the culture of music into the home.

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Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

THE comparative values indicated here are values just as standard as are the fabric, style and workmanship in Smith Gray & Co. clothes.

They are values that have resulted from the development of a higher and more complete productive efficiency than exists in any other ready-for-service clothes-producing organization, and the indicated value is excessive to the identical degree by which the Smith Gray & Co. tailoring organization, operating at one hundred per cent. efficiency—sixty weeks (counting overtime) the year, instead of thirty-five or forty, as do practically all other clothes-producing organizations—exceeds that of any other producers.

As a matter of fact, it is due to our insistence that capacity production shall be continuous that these underprice offerings exist. For the past few weeks the output has been in excess of the sales, and the surplus production is offered materially underprice for the dual reason that a wider knowledge of the superiority of Smith Gray & Co. clothes may be brought about and the surplus garments coincidentally cleared.

Fall Suits and Fall Coats

Fall Suits and Coats that are standard 20.00 and 22.50 values, **15.50**
Fall Suits and Coats that are standard 22.50 and 25.00 values, **18.50**
Fall Suits and Coats that are standard 27.50 and 30.00 values, **22.50**
Fall Suits and Coats that are standard 32.50 and 35.00 values, **27.50**

Silk Lined to Edge Fall Overcoats, a very special value..... **20.00**

Winter Overcoat Specials

15.50 for Winter Overcoats that are regular 20.00 and 22.50 values.
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22.50 for Winter Overcoats that are regular 27.50 and 30.00 values.
27.50 for Winter Overcoats that are regular 32.50 and 35.00 values.

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Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs

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Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

POLITICAL. | POLITICAL.

MASS MEETING

BY

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK COUNTY

AT

TAMMANY HALL

14th Street, near Third Avenue

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING

at Eight O'clock

HON. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON WILL PRESIDE

The following speakers will address the meeting:

HON. ROBERT F. WAGNER,
HON. JAMES A. FOLEY,
ALFRED J. TALLEY, ESQ.,
ALEXANDER I. RORKE, ESQ.,
HON. JOHN GODFREY SAXE,
HON. ALFRED E. SMITH,
EDWARD MANDEL, ESQ.,
JOSEPH F. CAPONIGRI, ESQ.,
JOSEPH HARTIGAN, ESQ.

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$3, $3.50 & $4 SHOES

MEN WHO WEAR W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES MAKE NO EXPERIMENT
THE STANDARD OF QUALITY
FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The assurance that goes with an established reputation is your assurance in buying W. L. Douglas shoes.

Look in my store windows and inspect all the latest shapes, including **Short Vamps** which make the foot look smaller, also the **Conservative Styles** which have made W. L. Douglas shoes a household word everywhere.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are **warranted** to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom

ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2.00 or $2.50 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes

If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, 152 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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"Music must take rank as the highest of fine arts—as the one which more than any other, ministers to human welfare . . ."
—HERBERT SPENCER

The World's Awakening

Sometimes it happens that a great movement is going on about us—it jostles our own small sphere and we awake to find a marvelous change in some custom or means for enjoyment, that we have been among the last to realize

The world, today, is awakening to an appreciation of music. Composers, teachers, professional musicians, students of domestic sociology have been amazed at the swiftness with which all civilized nations and races have turned during the past decade to this most engaging of all the Arts.

In far away Australia and New Zealand; in the Americas and Europe, this growing interest has been apparent. Even Germany, the classic stronghold of Music, has shown it strongly. France and Italy; Spain and Portugal; Russia and Denmark—Rulers and people alike are turning to Music as never before in history.

Ability to Produce Music Now Available to All

MUSIC has come thus close to the heart of humanity during the past ten years, because Music is now the common possession of all. The day has passed when it was an exclusive accomplishment of the few—when it was other people's music, which the majority listened to.

Today it is the public's own; not heard at an infrequent concert, but produced by the people themselves and enjoyed in the intimate privacy of their *own homes*.

The late Theodore Thomas once said, "Nothing so awakens an interest in Music as helping to make it."

This is true. The musician—the "maker" of music—alone realizes its full charm. His ability adds something to his life that others miss. He would not sacrifice his privilege of appropriating to himself the golden treasures of Beethoven, Schumann and Chopin for anything else the world has to offer.

The invention of the Pianola put this ability at the command of everyone.

As a result, in the world's homes today, music and literature are coming to a common basis. Liszt, Wagner and Mendelssohn are becoming as well-known as Thackeray, Bulwer and Scott.

What is even more significant, in both home and school, the Pianola is beginning to take the same place in the study of music, that printed books hold in the study of literature or languages.

The Fascination of Personally Producing Music

THOSE who have not experienced the fascination of actually playing a musical instrument cannot possibly appreciate it. It is a pleasure unlike all others.

The Pianola puts this pleasure within the reach of everyone. It gives immediate mastery of the piano to its possessor. No matter how little he previously may have known of music, it makes a real musician of him. It bridges the years ordinarily spent in learning how to play and ushers him at once into the full joy of playing.

It gives him a greater technical skill and an infinitely greater repertory than any pianist possesses. And it shows him how to use this skill and this repertory so that even Paderewski himself says of a performance with the Pianola, "It is perfection."

There is no wonder that in the ten years just past, the Pianola has become the most popular musical instrument the world has ever known.

Nine great factories, two of them abroad, have been erected to supply the enormous and constantly increasing demand for it. Branches and agencies for its sale, have been established in practically every city of the world. Everywhere, during the past ten years, people have been buying the Pianola until the problem of supplying them has caused one of the most remarkable business growths in all commercial history.

The Pianola Piano

A remarkable feature connected with the Pianola is the unusual interest taken in it by the leading people of different nations. For example, the Rulers of nearly every substantial power, are owners of Pianolas. In England, not only the King, but every Branch of the Royal Family has a Pianola.

The patronage of Royalty and the long list of distinguished owners here and abroad does not increase the value of the Pianola. But it does serve to emphasize the extraordinary power of this instrument to give substantial pleasure even to those who have access to the best of everything, including music.

The Pianola in its most convenient, modern and popular form, is the Pianola Piano. This is a combination of the piano and the Pianola in one complete, compact instrument, playable both by hand and with a music-roll.

The success of the Pianola Piano since its introduction has been nothing less than phenomenal. This success has inspired many imitations. Not one of these, however, approaches the Pianola Piano either in dependability of construction, delicacy of control, expression features or musical result. The unanimous preference shown for the Pianola Piano by famous musicians, musical educators and discriminating purchasers throughout the world proves that it stands not only supreme but absolutely alone among all instruments of its type.

The STEINWAY, WEBER, STECK, WHEELOCK or STUYVESANT PIANOLA PIANO, from $550 upwards
A payment of only $25. puts you in possession of a Pianola Piano, the balance may be paid in small monthly instalments

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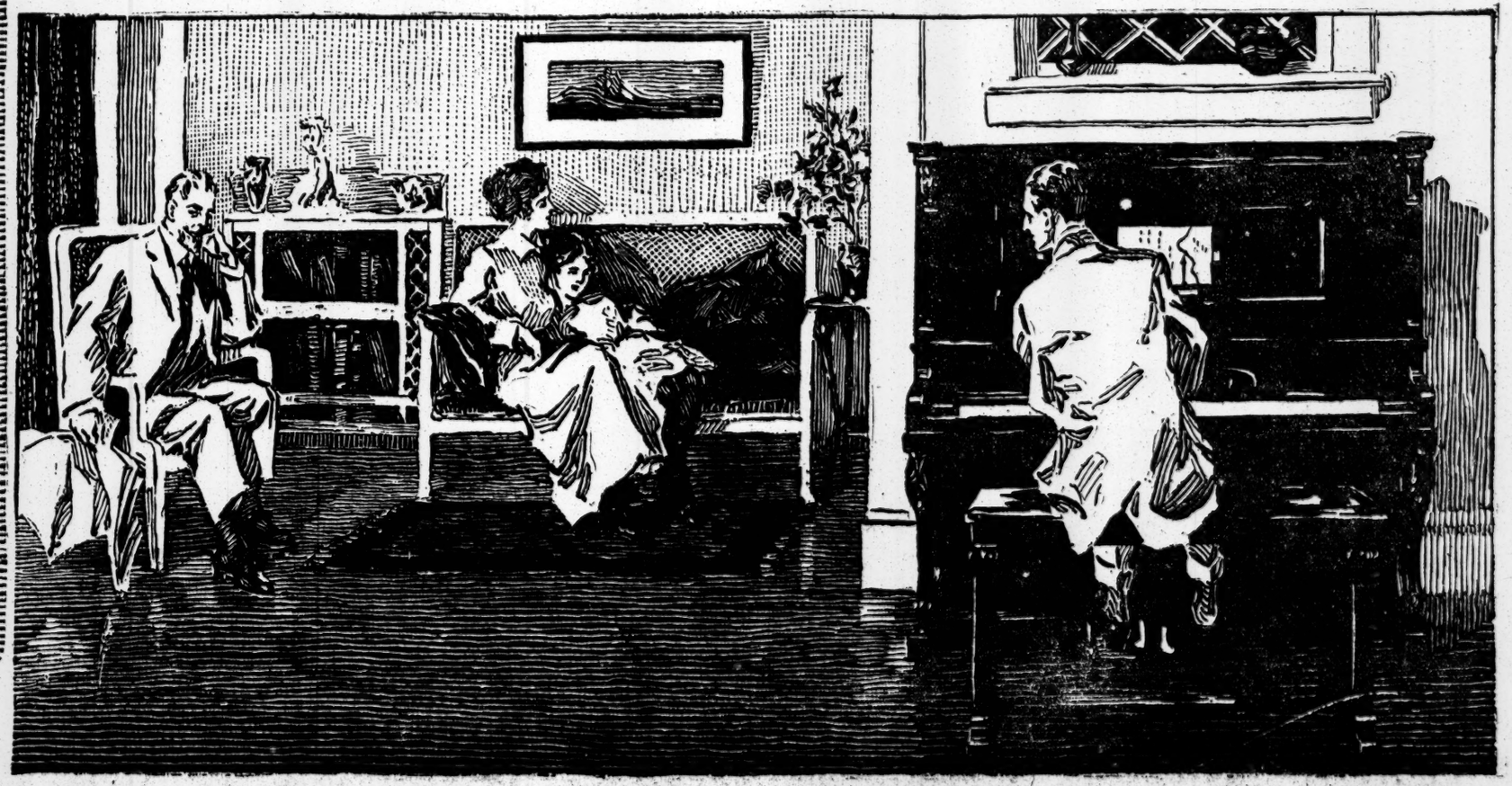

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whose feet are small at the instep

A new Coward Last which is a further improvement on the Coward Combination Shoe. The waist is narrowed snugly to the instep, and rounded close in, under the arch of the foot, which the shoe helps support. While this shoe hugs the waist and heel, there is freedom of tread, because the toes cannot get into cramped quarters.

We call this shoe, the Coward NEW Combination Last. Please ask for it by name.

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Containing injurious acids and chemicals for cleaning and polishing SILVERWARE and other fine metals, use

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A harmless powder that has stood the test of over 40 years. It imparts great brilliancy with least labor and expense. Does not scratch or mar. 10c. per box. Beware of spurious imitations. Send address for

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At Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

MICHIGAN IS STRONG FOR WILSON IN 1912

His Success in New Jersey Wins Him Many Progressives of Both Parties.

RURAL DISTRICTS ANTI-TAFT

Wilson Policy to Figure in State Campaign, the Aim Being the Smashing of Both Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—The smashing of two political machines in Michigan seems to be planned in the coming political campaign. The Republican machine has been shaky since the defeat of Senator Burrows, and has been made even weaker by Gov. Osborn's progressive utterances and attacks on the machine leaders. The popular sentiment for Woodrow Wilson has split the Democratic Party of Michigan almost as badly as in the days of W. J. Bryan.

The Republican Party is racked by something other than progressive tendencies, too. The ultra-conservatives as much disfavor President Taft as do the progressives. The Republican farmers of Michigan, whose votes have kept the State in the Republican column steadily for more than half a century, were more angered by the late reciprocity arrangement than the farmers of any other State, for through the yawning doors of half a dozen river ports between Lake Huron and Lake Erie they foresaw floods of agricultural products coming in to compete with them, while the reciprocity agreement gave them no concessions whatever on the products upon which they, as consumers, paid a high tariff. The farmers blamed the President. Several granges by official vote boycotted the State Fair because President Taft was invited to speak there. In the State Convention next Spring the rural delegations will be against Taft.

In the Democratic Party the sentiment a year ago was almost unanimous for Judson Harmon, the only other name heard being that of Gov. Marshall of Indiana. That was before Woodrow Wilson had made his reputation. The effect in Michigan of Wilson's uncompromising and victorious battle against the New Jersey bipartisan machine has not only split the Democratic Party but has seriously invaded the Republican Party. The sentiment for Harmon in Michigan is now confined almost entirely to the old "reactionary" element, whose headquarters is in Detroit, and among whom the Harmon boom for the Presidency has been fostered since 1908.

This machine is cordially hated up-State, for it is accused, with much evidence to back the charges, of having deliberately cheated the Democracy of the Governorship in 1908. In Detroit the "reactionary" machine also is hated, but feared. The split has become so serious thus early that National Committeeman E. O. Wood of Flint has seen fit to send out circular letters warning the party leaders against factional differences at a time "when the Democracy actually has hope of carrying Michigan in a Presidential election."

But there will be no conciliation. The Wilson men have made up their minds to win or "bust." Says Aldrich Blake, the young leader who was Congressman Edwin F. Sweet's right-hand man in last year's State fight, and who now is leading the Wilson campaign in Michigan:

"The only way to smash a machine of that kind is the Wilson way. From what I know of the sentiment up-State, and in Detroit, too, if the Wilson men were not afraid I haven't any doubt about who will win, in the party struggle at least."

Wilson is invading the Republican ranks in this way: The Republican rank and file have been for eight years, since the Roosevelt campaign, wishing for an opportunity to vote for some one they really liked. They accepted Taft only because Roosevelt put him forward. They have opposed him almost from the date of his inauguration. Their dislike for the Administration found expression in the defeat of Senator Burrows in 1910. But the vacillating tactics of Senator Townsend have made them believe that he is a progressive "lemon." They have come to think of their own party as they long have thought of the Democratic machine organization. They look upon Gov. Wilson as a man, not as a Democrat, for he thrashed the Democratic machine in New Jersey harder than he did the Republican machine. They are saying they will vote for him even if he runs on a woman's suffrage ticket. They are confident that if he is nominated on the Democratic ticket and is elected, he will treat the National Democratic reactionaries as he did those of New Jersey.

This sentiment pervades all classes of Democrats and Republicans. The radicals of both parties love Wilson for what he has done to crush rotten politics. The conservatives like him because they consider him conservative and safe, as distinguished from the conservatism of the late Aldrich coterie in the United States Senate.

They prefer La Follette to Taft, but La Follette is too radical. Wilson is a happy medium. He stands for both honest conservatism and for honest progressiveness in the eyes of all classes. In that alone lies the strength of his campaign, for it has no money to give it strength.

One of the first moves the Wilson committee will make will be to demand Presidential primaries from the Democratic Party. There is no law in Michigan providing for such a method of electing National Convention delegates, but either party can adopt it for its own purposes. If the reactionary machine accedes to the plan, it will, according to the preponderance of evidence, be soundly whipped. If it does not accede, it faces the wrath of the people. So it is between fire and water.

In the Republican Party Gov. Osborn has been assailing the machine at every opportunity. The Governor has boldly announced himself in favor of the recall, initiative, and referendum.

TO DINE LOYAL LEGISLATORS.

A Citizens' Tribute to Those Who Defeated the Gaynor Charter.

A citizens' dinner to the Democratic members of the Legislature who prevented the enactment of the proposed city charter will be held at the Hotel Astor at 7:30 P. M. on Thursday. The toastmaster will be William B. Hornblower. The speakers include Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club; John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Aldermen, and J. Hampden Dougherty, who was retained as counsel by the Mayor to revise and edit the so-called "Gaynor charter."

The Democratic members of the Legislature who insured the defeat of the proposed charter are Senators Bayne, Black, Burd, Duhamel, Harte, Loomis, and Roosevelt; Assemblymen Friedman, Huber, Kennedy, La Reau, Shortt, and Terry. Most of these have accepted the invitation.

The Committee of Arrangements consists of Allan Robinson, Chairman; Oswald G. Villard, C. C. Burlingham, Charles H. Strong, Raymond V. Ingersoll, and Montgomery Hare. It was said in their behalf yesterday:

"The purpose of this dinner is to show men in public office that the public is ready and willing to show its gratitude to those who put their duty to it before allegiance to a political machine. The refusal to renominate Assemblymen Terry, Huber, and Shortt because they voted against the charter and against the wishes of the machine calls for public expression of appreciation of their loyalty to the interests of the citizens of New York. We are quick to condemn legislators publicly for derelictions in their duty. Let us be as quick to praise them when they do it."

Food Law Violators to be Tried.

Twenty-seven persons will be tried today in Special Sessions for violations of various sections of the Sanitary Code. The health authorities have full jurisdiction over the matter of foodstuffs offered for sale in this city, and the cases are based on charges of selling eggs, ice cream, milk, pies, meat, vegetables, frankfurters and fish which had been condemned as unfit for human food.

INSURGENT LEADERS ENTERTAIN TAFT

President, as Guest of Congressman Burke, Meets Senator Crawford and Gov. Vessey.

DINES ON BUFFALO STEAK

One of "Scotty" Phillips's Herd, Killed with Arrows by Indians for Picture Show, Provides Feast.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 22.—President Taft met leaders of the insurgents here today. He was the guest of Congressman Burke. United States Senator Crawford, one of the leaders and a supporter of Senator La Follette for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1912, met Mr. Taft. Gov. Vessey, also an insurgent, who is a La Follette supporter, also attended the Presidential luncheon. Mr. Taft attended services at the Pierre Methodist Church this morning and spoke in the auditorium on peace and arbitration.

Following his speech, Congressman Burke took the President for a sixty-mile automobile ride over the prairie in a wind that was keen enough to make the Chief Executive long for the bearskin overcoat he wore on his trip through Russia four years ago. Returning, the President held a reception at a hotel for "boosters" from the Rosebud Country, many of whom got up at 4 o'clock and motored 125 miles to shake hands with him.

The "boosters" wore soft, white hats, with artificial red rosebuds stuck through the bands. Many wore buffalo hide overcoats, and others bearskin coats. Major A. W. Butt, who in the White House has listened while women whispered their names for presentation to the President, did the honors for the "boosters."

At dinner the President had real buffalo steak furnished through the courtesy of the heirs of the late "Scotty" Phillips, owner of a large herd of buffalos. Yesterday a moving-picture concern engineered the killing of a member of the herd by Indians with bows and arrows, and a choice steak was saved for Mr. Taft. He enjoyed it thoroughly.

A telegram from Govs. Colquitt of Texas, Mells of New Mexico, Sloan of Arizona, Mayor Kelly, and James McNary, President of the Chamber of Commerce of El Paso, Texas, was received by the President. It read:

We are celebrating together the admission to Statehood of Arizona and New Mexico. We have just joined in drinking a toast to the President of the United States, and on behalf of the people here represented, wish to extend to you our most cordial greetings.

A telegram of acknowledgment was sent by Mr. Taft.

VEGETABLES FELL ON THEM.

Cat Upset Them on a Fire Escape and Passersby Got Hurt.

Their raised umbrellas did not save Mrs. Annie Paskowitz of 758 Elton Street, Brownsville, and Isidor Jacowitz of 387 Jerome Street from suffering severely last night when the visit of a thieving cat to a fire escape landing above their heads brought down upon them a rain of canned edibles and turnips and potatoes a la natural. They had to be taken to Bradford Street Hospital.

Mrs. Annie Newkirk, who lives on the third floor of the house, like other tenants, finds the fire escape landing a handy place for the temporary storing of uncooked food. She has suffered from the visits of an old gray cat that has a family of her own to take care of, it is said. She put a young chicken outside the window last night. She tied its feet together and suspended the fowl from a hook, out of the reach of the cat, as she thought.

Pussy shortly afterward made her way up the fire escape to the Newkirk landing. How she managed it is a mystery to Mrs. Newkirk, but the cat got the chicken off the hook and was starting away with it when detected in the theft by Mrs. Newkirk. She struck at it with a broom that happened to be at hand. The broom smashed the window, but pussy escaped the blow. In her haste the cat overturned a box containing vegetables of various sorts, and down they went on the heads of the man and woman below. Their umbrellas were smashed and they sustained scalp wounds.

MRS. McREA'S TRIAL TO-DAY.

To Begin Getting a Jury to Hear the Charge of Killing Allen Garland.

OPELOUSAS, La., Oct. 22.—When the trial of Mrs. Zee Runge McRea for the murder of Allen Garland in her home begins to-morrow it is expected that the work of selecting the jury will be well under way when court adjourns for the day. As the families of all concerned in the trial are well connected, it is expected the courtroom will be crowded. Judge Peavy has announced that women and children will be barred.

The killing of young Garland created widespread interest. Mrs. McRea, mother of three children, who is charged with the murder, was a neighbor of young Garland, who often went to the McRea home while McRea was away on business.

On the day of the tragedy, Garland had gone to the McRea home, and several minutes after his entrance, shots were heard by neighbors, who upon entering the house found his body on the floor beside a chair.

Mrs. McRea asserted that she was forced to kill him to defend herself.

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Olive Oil builds firm, solid flesh, aids digestion and clears the complexion.

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Send 10 cents for a trial bottle and our Salad Book, containing 75 of the latest salad recipes. Where dealers cannot supply Chiris, order direct.

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On Monday and Tuesday, October the 23rd and 24th

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores*

"McCreery Silks" Famous over half a Century.

15,000 yards of Double Width Printed Silk Voile, Novelty Marquisette and Beaded Chiffon. 65c to 1.00 per yard. value 1.00 to 1.50

Heavy quality Black Satin Duchesse. 36 inches wide. 1.50 per yard. value 2.25

Double Width Crepe Charmeuse in White or Black. 2.00 per yard. value 3.00

Imported Black Dress Velvet. 40 inches wide. 3.50 per yard. value 5.50

DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores*

6,000 yards of Broadcloth in a complete assortment of this season's colors, also Ivory White or Black. Sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide. 2.25 per yard. value 3.00

Imported Black Velveteen. 27 inches wide. 1.75 per yard. value 2.25

25,000 yards of Silk and Cotton materials, consisting of Plain and Dotted Fabrics. Suitable for evening wear and dancing frocks. 22c per yard

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

Beware of Imitation!

Every One of Our Corks or Crowns Is Branded

To protect our customers we must expose the dishonorable methods of unscrupulous dealers who offer inferior beer put up in dark-colored bottles the same size and appearance as Schlitz Export bottles but without label.

This imitation is sold as Schlitz Beer, under the pretext that the label has been washed off.

To avoid being served with a cheap, inferior beer, please examine the cork or crown and see that it is branded like those here shown.

Be sure you get what you order and are paying for.

Schlitz

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

Phones 163 & 164 Spring
P. M. Ohmeis & CO.
534-540 Greenwich St.,
New York, N. Y.

B. Altman & Co.

AN UNUSUALLY SPECIAL SALE OF REVERSIBLE VELOUR PORTIERES AND FABRIC SQUARES WILL BE HELD THIS DAY

PORTIERES, REGULAR PRICE $28.00 PAIR $16.00

10,000 FABRIC SQUARES

SUITABLE FOR CUSHION TOPS, CHAIR SEATS AND FANCY WORK.

REGULAR PRICES 75c TO $4.00 EACH AT 30c. 60c. & 80c.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR AT SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

WILL BE ON SALE THIS DAY (MONDAY), CONSISTING OF SEVERAL STYLES IN NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, COMBINATION GARMENTS, PETTICOATS, PRINCESS SLIPS AND DRESSING JACKETS.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LINGERIE, DRESSING GOWNS, NEGLIGEES WITH CAPS TO MATCH, BOUDOIR JACKETS, HOSIERY, SLIPPERS, ETC.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

On Monday and Tuesday, October the 23rd and 24th

BLANKET DEP'TS. *In Both Stores*

UNUSUAL VALUES

White California Wool Blankets, with pink or blue borders. Full size. 4.75, 6.75 and 8.00 pair

Comfortables,—figured Silk Mull tops with plain back and borders. Floral or Persian patterns, desirable colors. Wool filled. 6.50

DOMESTIC RUGS. *In Both Stores*

9 x 12 ft. seamless Wilton Velvet and Axminster Rugs. 22.50. usual price 30.00

9 x 12 ft. Seamed Axminster Rugs, Oriental designs. 19.50. usual price 24.50

Inlaid Linoleum,—hardwood and tile patterns. 1.00 per sq. yd. usual price 1.35

Carpets,—complete line of Wilton, Axminster, Wilton Velvet and Body Brussels, at attractive prices.

DECORATIVE LINENS. *In Both Stores*

Madeira Hand-embroidered, at the following low prices:

Centre Pieces 1.25 1.50, 1.75 and 2.25
Tray Cloths 1.50, 2.00, 2.25 " 2.75
Doylies 1.25, 2.00, 3.75 and 5.00 doz.
Tea Napkins 5.50, 6.50, 7.50 " 9.50 "
Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces 4.50, 5.00, 6.00 and 8.00 set
Satin Damask Table Cloths 1.75, 2.25, 3.00 and 4.00
Napkins to match 2.25 and 3.00 doz.
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, floral borders. 3.50 doz.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

Every Woman
CAN HAVE
Corset Luxury With Economy

Everywoman's Corset Shop
351 Fifth Ave., at 34th St.
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

Pay us regular prices for standard corsets, and we'll give you all the expert service, luxury and privacy of a high-priced "specialty" shop.

NO EXTRAS!

We'll FIT your corset accurately, and make any needed ALTERATIONS, *without extra charge.*

Prices—$3.00 to $30.00

You ought to know us, because we will give you the best corset-service at the least cost.

Let us prove it to you.

Everywoman's Corset Shop
351 Fifth Ave., at 34th St.

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A treat to the taste—
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That's why Lindt Chocolate is the favorite eating chocolate of young and old.

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Imported in Cakes and Wafers 5c. to $1. at the best stores everywhere.

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Frisbie Collars

The "Cadillac" owes its selling vogue to its telling style. Well-made, because hand-made
2 for 25 Cents

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VENUS PERFECT PENCILS

VENUS PENCILS are used by the leading merchants, artists, engineers and railroads. They have recently been adopted by the United States Navy. VENUS BLACK PENCILS may be had with TIP and RUBBER in any degree from 4B to 9H. Sample on receipt of 10c.

VENUS
17 Black Degrees 6B to 9H
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AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
44 W. 4th St., N. Y.

End Throat Troubles by Gargling or Spraying Throat daily with

Vernas Lotion

Keeps teeth, gums, mouth and throat antiseptically clean. Invaluable for sore throat, smoker's throat, etc.
The most economical and effective antiseptic.
3 sizes, 15c. 50c. $1.00 At druggists.

The full text of the revised plan for a National Reserve Association to include all the banking institutions of the country, as recommended by former Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the National Monetary Commission, is printed in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review, out to-day. One cent a copy on New York newsstands. Dollar a year by mail.

SEARCHING HIS MIND FOR YEARS HE LOST

Half His Life Cloaked In Another Identity Which Chandler Rogers Can't Recall.

OLD EVENTS NEW TO HIM

Never Heard of Spanish War and Believes Roosevelt Still Police Commissioner—Repulses His Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 22.—Tossing restlessly in his bed at Providence Hospital, S. Chandler Rogers, 31 years old—yet still, in his own mind, a New York City messenger boy of 17—to-day wondered what he had done for 14 years, 5 months, and 19 days. He has no knowledge of almost half his life, and in all probability he will have to rely as to information upon those who have known him since he was dragged from the Hudson River in New York City on the night of May 1, 1897.

Married to a young woman with whom he has not even a speaking acquaintance—for it was as George Kelly that he married Agnes Johnson in Seattle two months ago—ignorant of every material fact in his own experience since May 1, 1897; without even a knowledge of his craft by means of which he made a living for himself and his wife until Oct. 10. Rogers's case is one that puzzles the physicians and nurses who at Providence Hospital saw him awaken yesterday to a realization that he had lost fourteen and a half years of his life, so far as his memory was concerned. And Rogers—not Kelly any more—looks out on the world and wonders how he can make a start in life and gain the wherewithal to support himself.

"Chan" he called himself in his last conscious moments more than fourteen years ago when he was a messenger boy in Wall Street. So far as Rogers is now able to figure it out, the Spanish-American war is a new story; aeroplanes are something of which he never heard; automobiles are still "horseless carriages," as he expressed it to-day; President William McKinley still lives; Theodore Roosevelt is "a wise political guy" who was Police Commissioner in New York City, and Tony Pastor's is still running in Fourteenth Street.

Rogers, when told to-day that the house at the address he had given in New York had been torn down and no trace could be found of his half sister or grandmother, broke down and wept. He could not realize that they had disappeared, and of course he had no knowledge of the new Pennsylvania Station, part of which occupied the site of his former home. He said that when he asked his grandmother his father's and mother's name she would not tell him and always appeared to be angry. His speech is filled with the street slang of New York of over a decade ago and this is shown also in the letter he wrote to his sister.

Mrs. George Kelly, who until two months ago was Agnes Johnson, cried bitterly to-day when her husband failed to recognize her. She told him who she was, and when she said she was his wife he told her she was "daffy." He refused to let her kiss him.

According to his story to her, when he thought he was Kelly his mother was Scotch, born in Glasgow, and his father Irish. From the latter, he said, came his name Kelly.

He said he had served in the navy, but what he did before that he did not know.

Whether he ever knew his real mother or not is a question. He asserted that he had a sister, who came home for her vacation from college, took sick with pneumonia, and died within a week. The shock, he declared, killed his mother. He even mentioned the place where he believed he had buried his mother—Calvary Cemetery, New York. Upon the illness of his mother, he said, he obtained leave of absence from the navy at Bremerton and after her death ten years ago his discharge. Upon his return to the city last year during the Summer he met Miss Johnson, and the courtship speedily followed.

The only indication that he ever gave of his past life was one day when he insisted that his first name was "Chandler." Next day he returned to "George" again. He also told his wife that he lay in a hospital in Kansas City for five months unconscious, which she now believes was a previous attack. He complained occasionally of headaches.

"If he wants me I am ready," Mrs. Kelly said quietly. "If not, well, it can't be helped now."

No trace of any relatives of S. Chandler Rogers in this city could be found yesterday. The police, after another search of the records, were unable to find an entry of an assault upon him in May, 1897.

Rogers, on recovering his memory on Saturday in Seattle, asked that Father Doherty of the Paulist Fathers of this city be notified. One of the priests who for many years has been at the home of the Paulist Fathers in West Fifty-ninth Street said yesterday that a Father Francis B. Doherty had headquarters with the Paulists in this city fourteen years ago. He expressed the belief that Rogers might have known Father Doherty, as the latter was connected with the missions and had not only worked in this city, where his acquaintance was unusually wide, but had spent much time in the larger cities all over the country, even as far west as San Francisco.

Father Doherty is now a chaplain in the army and is believed to be stationed in Porto Rico. He gave up his mission work eleven years ago, while a young man, and, at the personal request of Gen. Merritt, went with the army to the Philippines.

HOSE DRENCHES THE 'MACS.'

The "Mcs" and They Get Watery Welcome Landing from Liner.

While the several hundred passengers of the Anchor liner California, in from Glasgow and Moville, were having their luggage examined on the pier yesterday a large hose, which was being used aboard the vessel, became unmanageable and shot a furious stream over a large section of the pier.

The deluge happened to strike that part of the pier on which eighty-nine "Macs" and "Mcs" were standing in alphabetical order, waiting to have their open trunks examined by the Custom House Inspectors. Before the sailors got the hose under control all the eighty-nine voyagers, as well as their belongings, were thoroughly drenched.

General Passenger Agent Reilly wanted the victims to return to the California and be dried out. But they wouldn't hear of it.

"It would take a good drop of rain to go through our woolens, it would," one Scotchman insisted.

Among the deluged folk were two brides-to-be: Miss Annie McPhearson, bound for West Orange, N. J., and Miss Agnes McIntyre, bound for Glen Cove, L. I., both of whom are to be married at noon to-day. McGonigle, McIlbatton, McIlwaine, McFetters, McFie, McColl, McLane, McLain, McGinty, McSkinning, McTaggart, and a bay MacDonell were a few of the names of the drenched passengers.

Says Home Rule Bill Is Nearly Ready.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Speaking at Blatinglass, Wicklow, John E. Redmond said that the Home Rule bill, now in course of preparation, was almost completed. He was not able to give details of the bill, but he assured his hearers that in principle the details will prove satisfactory to the Nationalists and will be the final settlement from both financial and political standpoints.

RODGERS IN A RACE WITH 'KATY' LIMITED

Flies 50 Miles to San Antonio in 55 Minutes, Overtaking Two Express Trains.

BREAKS UP CHURCH SERVICE

Aviator Is Told He Is First Attraction at San Marcos That Ever Drew from Regular Sunday Attendance.

By C. P. RODGERS.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 22.—After putting my machine in position to-day and getting my engine started I finally got into the air. I had to make quite a long run, because we had had a bad storm the day before and the black loam clung to my wheels and made it hard for me to get up speed. I felt as if I had taken half the field with me on my wheels. This field was three miles below Kyle and about fourteen miles from San Marcos, my first scheduled stop. I took the air at 10 o'clock in the morning, but it was 10:25 before I left, for I circled and waited for my special train to get away.

I made an altitude of 2,000 feet and found that the air, although very warm below, was almost frigid at that height. Still it was a good flying day with a quartering to beam wind. When I reached San Marcos at 10:35 I found I had a bad place to land, but succeeded in landing safely. The people, about 5,000, swarmed around the machine.

Just as I was coming down and about fifty feet from the ground a bunch of negroes ran right under the machine, seemingly without a particle of fear. They acted as though they were impelled to run somewhere, anywhere, just so they could run.

After landing here I took a motor car and went to my special train for some things, and the man that took me there told me that I was the first attraction that had come to San Marcos that had ever broken up their regular church attendance. San Marcos is, I believe, a very religious town.

When I was ready to start I was annoyed greatly by the people persisting in standing in my way at the extreme end of the field. It worried me more because it was a small field and very soft soil, and I was forced to start with a leading wind, as that was the only practical manner to get out of there, and I was afraid I wouldn't get into the air very quickly. It is very unpleasant and a bit risky, and it takes much longer to get off the field in a leading wind than when one can fly into the wind. I was forced to fly low, and there were many trees and houses, so I was very much pleased when I got safely into the air. I circled until the train started, and, seeing that she was held back, I squared away for San Antonio.

After traveling a while I saw in the distance the second section of the "Katy Limited." I had hoped to catch and pass both, as they could only make forty miles an hour because of roadbed.

Before I had reached the second section I saw the first section ten or fifteen miles ahead, but had quite a job to catch it. Finally I succeeded in reaching it, and came into San Antonio just at the same time the limited reached here.

I could see the city when I was thirty miles away. I was then flying about 3,000 feet high. When I reached there and flew over the army encampment and reached Fort Sam Houston I glided easily to my landing place about 12:50 P. M.

C. P. RODGERS.

Rodgers has now covered 1,780 miles since leaving New York. He made the flight of fifty miles from San Marcos yesterday in fifty-five minutes.

Rodgers's plans for his flight west are indefinite. He may follow the Southern Pacific tracks due west, or may fly to Kerrville, fifty-five miles northwest of San Antonio, cut across the country to Rock Springs, and then follow the Texas & Pacific Railroad to El Paso.

$100,000 FOR AVIATIORS.

Mexico Puts Up Big Prizes for Inauguration Week—Moisant Flyers' Tour.

Aviation is to play an important part in the spectacular features attendant on the inauguration next month of President-elect Francisco I. Madero of Mexico. A contract calling for five aviators to fly at the new military aerodrome at Valbuena, Mexico City, during inauguration week for prizes aggregating $100,000, American gold, of which has been posted by the Federal Government and $50,000 by Mexico City merchants, was signed on Saturday by the Moisant International Aviators. Señor Luis Vic Roumagnac conducted the negotiations between the Moisant Company and the Mexican Government.

After giving a week's exhibitions at the Mexican capital the five Moisant aviators—including Miss Matilde Moisant, Miss Harriet Quimby, André Houpert, George M. Dyott, and Capt. Donald Patrick—will visit other Mexican cities. Guadalajara, where $25,000 has already been subscribed and posted as prize money for the five aviators, will be the first stop after Mexico City; then the flyers will visit in turn San Luis Potosi, Puebla, Hermosillo, Vera Cruz, Monterey, and other cities.

Señor Roumagnac, in co-operation with George A. Moisant, a banker of Salvador and brother of Alfred Moisant, has arranged for a tour of the Central American States by the five flyers who are going to Mexico. Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua will be visited, and the first demonstration of the aeroplane that Central Americans have ever had at home will be made under the supervision and with the co-operation of the local Governments. The tour will end with a visit to the Panama Canal Zone. Meantime the school at Hempstead will be closed. A Florida school will be opened in January.

TICKET SPECULATOR CAUGHT.

Fined in Night Court for Selling Seats in a Theatre Lobby.

The management of the American Music Hall, Forty-second Street near Eighth Avenue, secured the arrest last night of Harry Harris of 222 Lenox Avenue, who has been fined several times recently under the anti-ticket speculator ordinance.

Manager Potsdam told Magistrate Kernochan in Night Court that Harris stood inside the lobby of the theatre during the evening and offered tickets to a patron, who put his hand in his pocket and was apparently about to pay for them. When Potsdam saw this he called Policeman Brower of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and had the speculator arrested.

Magistrate Kernochan said the ordinance would not apply because Harris was standing in the lobby and not in the street, and ordered that the charge against Harris be changed to disorderly conduct. He then fined him $10.

"The next time a ticket speculator is brought before me charged with selling tickets in a theatre lobby I will send him to the Workhouse," said the Magistrate. Besides having been fined several times for ticket speculating, Harris was sent to the Workhouse by Magistrate Corrigan some time ago on a similar charge.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

English woolens.
English styles.
But good U. S. A. tailoring—
You'll find this best of all Clothing-combinations in many of our Men's Fall and Winter Suits.

Garments that offer all the luxury good custom tailors can give you—at about half the cost.

Fall Suits ..... $18 to $50
Light-weight Overcoats $16 to $42
Winter Overcoats..... $18 to $75

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

Buffalo Limited
Lackawanna Railroad
Leaves New York 8:45 P. M. daily for Syracuse, Utica, Ithaca, Buffalo.
The Road of Anthracite

Over **$10,000,000.00** spent!
There's a GREAT difference whether your English Ale and Stout are MATURED in bottles by the brewer

Whitbread

England's BEST for 170 years
Watch the labels and see that your Ale and Stout are bottled in England by the brewer.
St. James Importing Co. (Importers,) New York City.

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For Men, Women and Children

GUARANTEED to be free from manufacturers' IMPERFECTIONS, and to give SATISFACTORY WEAR.

We quote a range of prices which represents THE BEST EFFORTS OF THE MAKERS, unequalled for Beauty of Fabric, Durability, Finish, and Style.

All contain improvements of a practical nature, many of which are confined exclusively to the "ONYX" Brand, comprised of "DOUBLEX" heels and toes, "WYDE TOPS" "DUB-L" GARTER TOPS. Special Extra Splicing.

$1.00 $1.35 $1.50 $1.75 $2.00
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The Maximum of Quality—The Minimum of Cost

The "*Onyx*" stamp is placed on every pair, not for show; It Means WE STAND BACK OF EVERY PAIR, WHICH MERITS YOUR IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE.

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Watch for This
SAVE YOUR MONEY FOR KESNERS AND KESNERS WILL SAVE MONEY FOR YOU.

J. L. KESNER CO.
SIXTH AVENUE 22nd & 23rd STREETS, NEW YORK

Store Closes Daily at 6 P. M.

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From GIMBELS
Monday Offerings of Autumn Merchandise for the Family And the Home from a Store Brimful of Newness

1,000 WOMEN'S DRESSES in a Sale of Surpassing Importance—Reproductions of Paris Models.
Street and Afternoon Dresses at $19.50, $25 and $32.50.
Evening Gowns at $27.50, $32.50 and $47.50. Third Floor

FRENCH LINGERIE BLOUSES—Reproductions, in a Special Selling, at $2, $3.95, $5, $6.95, $8.75 and $12.75. Third Floor

MILLINERY at $13.50 in an exceptional display.
Also a group of $28.50 Velour Hats trimmed with Black French Plumes at $18.50. Third Floor

LUXURIOUS FURS and WOMEN'S ENGLISH TOPCOATS Shown in the section of Women's Wraps and Furs. Third Floor

WOMEN'S BOOTS at $2.95, usually $4 and $5. Second Floor

IMPORTED BROADCLOTHS at $1.25 Yard—More of the superb 54-inch fabrics of $2.50 quality. Second Floor

DOUBLE-WIDTH BORDERED CREPE DE CHINE, $3 quality at $1 a Yard.
Also $1.50 Double-width Bordered Marquisette, **75c Yard**
35-inch Messaline Satin, $1.10 quality, **75c Yard** Second Floor

THE APOLLO PLAYER-PIANO presented a special demonstration for music lovers. Eighth Floor

LACE CURTAINS—2,650 Pairs in a notable sale, $2.95 to $14.50, usually $4.50 to $25 Pair.
Also Custom-made Portieres of French Velour, **$15.50** pair, usually $30 or more. Sixth Floor

HOUSEHOLD LINENS—A sale embracing Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Towels and Fancy Linens, all of pure flax, at extremely interesting prices. Second Floor

RUGS, CARPETS and LINOLEUMS—stirring offerings of each included:
$55 "Princeton" Wilton Rugs, 9 x 12 ft., at $39.50
9 x 12 ft. Body Brussels Rugs at $18.50
9 x 12 ft. Axminster and Royal Wilton Rugs at $19.50
Inlaid Linoleums at 75c, 85c and 95c square yard
$1.25 Axminster Carpets at 62½c a yard.

$45 LIMOGES DINNER SETS at $25—and three other equally remarkable offerings of Dinner Sets. Fifth Floor

1911 DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES at $22—Drop Head; with automatic lift, $25. Fifth Floor

KITCHEN and LAUNDRY WOODENWARE—specially priced. Fifth Floor

IN THE SUBWAY STORE
Scores of Well-timed Offerings of Wanted Goods at Remarkably Low Prices for Dependable Qualities

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

HARDEST GLIDDEN AUTO TEST TO COME

Deep, Sandy Roads in Florida Giving Tourists, Now at Atlanta, Much Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22.—The Glidden tourists rested here to-day and will continue the rest until Tuesday, when the cars will check out for Cordele, Ga., 167 miles south of here, where Tuesday night's control will be established. This is one of the small towns on the route, but the tourists are so anxious to get to Jacksonville that they are willing enough to cut out the big places after Atlanta.

It began to rain here last night, and continued until this morning. The day opened cold and wet, and Atlanta to-day is very much like New York on a damp Fall day. This condition happily fitted in with the inclinations of the Gliddenites, for it was just the sort of a day for loafing. Many entertainments are provided for the automobilists to-morrow.

From the viewpoints of science and economics the present Glidden automobile tour is important. Transportation has always been a measure of civilization since the dawn of history, and the automobile represents the latest advancement in that line. Good roads are so intimately connected with the automobile that they may be considered a part of it. Therefore any agency through which road conditions are bettered serves a purpose in advancing transportation, and consequently aids the course of civilization.

The Glidden tour is intended to act as such an agency. The contest and social features of the tour are subordinate to the main object, and the whole affair in its last analysis is economic and commercial. The contest and social features were injected simply to draw entries, and, so far in the tour, both have proved to be puzzles, so far as harmonizing the whole effort is concerned. In fact, a bit of very close harmony is executed between each pair of controls.

A striking illustration of the value of good roads is to be seen in Virginia and the Carolinas. Down the Shenandoah Valley the highways are excellent, and the progressive attitude of the population is shown by the remarkable fruit grown there. The tourists were presented with apples in Pennsylvania and grapes in Maryland, which were good, but the apples of Winchester, Va., will live long in memory. They were improved apples that had been grafted and stimulated to an exalted state of perfection. Farmers, horticulturists, and orchardists who take the pains to improve the yield and quality of their apples are progressive citizens, and this progressive spirit is again demonstrated in their roads.

Further south, in the Roanoke Valley, but beyond the influence of the bustling, lively city of Roanoke, the roads are not good. It would not be economic for the farmer up in the hills south of Natural Bridge to use the roads for hauling, except in good weather. Consequently, farmers who are likely to have any considerable amount of hauling do not live there. The inhabitants eke out a precarious existence by farming and gardening in a small way, nutting, hunting and trapping, and they look the part. Houses lack paint and tidiness is an unknown art. But from Martinsville, Va., to Winston-Salem, N. C., the roads are vastly better, and the difference in population and wealth, well-being, education, and happiness is startling.

The roads of North Carolina are mostly of improved yellow clay. This has a certain admixture of sand, and makes a road surface that is not bad. There is only one really bad bit of pike on the course of the tourists, and that is through Davidson County. There is one awful stretch of about eight miles near Lexington. It was noted in passing that the cotton was rather better everywhere along the route than it was in Davidson County. It is said that local jealousies among the cities accounts for the bad roads of Davidson County. Major John S. Cohen announced at Salisbury, N. C., that the route used this year will be changed to cut out Davidson County before the time for next year's tour.

The extension of good roads comes from the cities, in large part, contrary to the usual practice in the North. Each town is approached by an excellent road, and the same may be said for its exit.

In the past two years an immense amount of good work has been done on the Southern roads. The highway from New York to Atlanta is improved to some extent through 70 per cent. of its length. This improvement ranges all the way from the perfection of road building seen in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and here and there through the Southern States to the all-but-impossible mountain roads of Virginia, which show signs at irregular intervals of having been worked with harrows at some remote period. Between these extremes there is every kind of an improvement known to roadmaking. Grades have been cut down, particularly in North Carolina; roads have been widened and straightened, and bridges and culverts have been built to span many a troublesome little brook. There is little modern macadamizing in the Carolinas, but the roads are much better than expected by those who made the trip in former years.

Mechanically, the troubles of the Glidden cars are just commencing. It may be said with authority that if a strict technical examination should be made to-night there would not be anything that resembles a clean score in the column.

Under the conditions of the run, penalties are imposed only for lateness at controls, while in a technical test the mere fact of lateness is only one of the factors in making up the list of demerits. Taking on gasoline, oil, or water outside of controls has been resorted to by practically every car in the run. Loose nuts and bolts have been tightened, brake bars have been adjusted, and so have carburetors, magnetos, spark plugs, and all the other functional parts of the automobile. These things bring no penalizations on such a run as this excepting those that may delay the car at a control.

The racking of the second day, the speed of the third, the speed, racking, and rain of the fourth, the jolting night dash that featured the fifth day have made themselves apparent since then. Coupled with these things is the inexperience or recklessness of some of the drivers. And still ahead of the tour lies the sand of Florida. The conditions that have been overcome so far have been unprecedentedly severe. Automobiles are not built to be slammed around on roads that could not be traveled by horses pulling light loads and with such driving as has been given them. The wonder is that any cars have clean scores, and not that there appears to be an unusual lot of penalizations.

The parade into Atlanta with dry or steaming radiators and engines so hot that they blistered the paint on the hoods was the crowning act. Under July weather conditions the cars made the run from Anderson, and few took on water before the parade. The result was a number of sizzled pistons and many more racked engines.

These iniquities will probably reap their harvest on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday. Several of the contesting teams are planning to push their cars to the checking-out line on Tuesday morning, and then, with a few turns of the motors, to drive them across the line, as is required by the rules. After passing the line the cars will be given a thorough massaging.

The road to Valdosta is like a boulevard, and even if an hour is lost in going over the cars, a fast sprint may bring them to the noon control on time. If it does not, the penalties earned will be considerably smaller than they would be after the sands are reached.

There is to be considerable jockeying from here to Jacksonville. Some of the cars are equipped with sixty-inch treads, which are standard in the sections where the sand roads obtain. The plan is to have the sixty-inch cars, all of which travel in the high-speed class, get to the line at noon control on Tuesday ahead of their slower rivals.

The passage of a score of fast cars equipped with wide treads would have the effect of cutting a rut sixty inches wide. This would bring tire trouble like a flood upon the slower cars or the cars with fifty-six-inch space between their wheels.

The rut caused by fast running over loose sand will prove an important factor in deciding the ultimate winner. The fifty-six-inch cars are not being forgotten, however. Their crews are also preparing a little surprise for their wider-tread colleagues. It would be very bad for the wide cars to follow a fifty-six-inch rut, but such is the intention of the crews of the narrow brethren.

If, as the officials declare, no prearrangement favoring either class will be tolerated, there may be two ruts and a mixed condition that nobody can foresee.

The following teams are still eligible and competing for the Glidden Trophy, which will be awarded to the highest team score:

	Car. Demerits.	Team. Demerits.
Tarrytown, N. Y.—		
1..Maxwell	0	..
2..Maxwell	0	0
3..Maxwell	0	..
Atlanta, No. 2—		
11..Stevens Duryea	0	..
39..Stevens Duryea	0	19
66..Stevens Duryea	19	..
Jacksonville—		
32..Cadillac	0	..
40..Cadillac	0	23
47..Cadillac	23	..
Atlanta, No. 3—		
43..Ford	125	..
44..Ford	0	125
45..Ford	0	..
Everglades—		
33..Cole	181	..
46..White	50	231
48..Cadillac	0	..
Florida—		
28..Cadillac	4	..
29..Cadillac	226	244
37..Cadillac	14	..
Live Oak—		
31..Cadillac	249	..
51..Cadillac	13	265
74..Cadillac	3	..
Atlanta, No. 1—		
8..Flanders	296	..
63..Flanders	104	405
61..Flanders	5	..
Nashville—		
56..Marathon	225	..
57..Marathon	210	478
58..Marathon	43	..
Detroit—		
53..Flanders	612	..
54..Flanders	0	1,028
55..Flanders	416	..

The following teams are no longer competing for the Glidden Trophy, by reason of the withdrawal of one car each from the contest:

	Car. Demerits.	Team. Demerits.
Georgia Dixie.		
4..Maxwell	0	..
49..Columbia	0	1,000
50..Maxwell	1,000	..
Atlanta Journal—		
5..American	0	..
6..Thomas	1,000	1,027
7..White	27	..
Atlanta, No. 4—		
10..Pierce-Arrow	26	..
12..Marmon	1,000	1,134
64..Pierce-Arrow	108	..
Cordele, Ga.—		
60..Oldsmobile	1,150	..
65..Oldsmobile	17	1,168
69..Oldsmobile	1	..
Albany, Ga.—		
34..Halliday	63	..
35..Halliday	228	1,322
36..Halliday	1,031	..
Waltham, Mass.—		
15..Metz	160	..
16..Metz	385	1,545
17..Metz	1,000	..
Atlanta, No. 6—		
18..Garford	970	..
19..Mitchell	0	1,970
20..Schacht	1,000	..
Atlanta, No. 7—		
21..Corbin	23	..
14..White	2,133	2,156
22..Thomas	0	..

Individual scores other than those of entrants having team affiliations:

27..Chalmers	13	
42..E. M. F.	2,164	(Withdrawn.)
26..Mitchell	81	
41..Winton	54	
52..Packard	14	
59..Cadillac	146	
70..Krit	45	
71..Chase	450	(Out.)
72..Haynes	1,728	(Withdrawn.)
73..Mitchell	Perfect	

NEW BOXING CLUB WILL OPEN THIS WEEK

Royale A. C. of Brooklyn Plans to Stage Big Bouts—Week's Boxing Card Poor.

The present week shapes up as the dullest in more than a year for boxing enthusiasts in and around New York. There will be plenty of boxing, but only one bout—that between Patsy Kline of Newark and Joe Coster of Brooklyn at the Fordon A. C. to-night—attracts more than passing notice. These are the only headliners carded for any local clubs that have ever attracted any attention in their respective classes. Three of the largest clubs in the city—the Fairmont, the Madison, and the Empire—have no regular shows scheduled. The first-named club will conduct its usual week-end stag Saturday night and the other two clubs will remain closed.

The future of the week in boxing circles is the entrance of the Royale A. C. in the pugilistic field as a competitor of the big Manhattan clubs. The new organization will hold its shows at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn, where the Whirlwind A. C. and other boxing clubs have held forth. Alec Brown, who was noted as a fight promoter when history-making contests were fought at Coney Island during the Horton law days, is the moving spirit in the new club and Tom O'Rourke is an associate. The Royale A. C. will hold its first entertainment Saturday night with Willie Howard, the Brooklyn lightweight, and Freddie Kelly of Philadelphia as the performers in the star bout. After this week the club will conduct two shows weekly. On Tuesday nights the best boxers obtainable will be put on, and on Saturday nights popular-priced entertainments will be held. Tim Hurst has been engaged to referee the big bouts, and Joe Cain, the ex-lightweight boxer, will be third man in the ring at the week-end shows. The building, which will compare favorably with any clubhouse in the East as regards size, has been thoroughly overhauled, and the club managers are prepared to compete with all the Manhattan organizations for the pugilistic stars.

The Coster-Kline bout at the Fordon A. C. is a return match which has been pending for several months. The boys clashed before the Whirlwind A. C. last Winter and the contest ended abruptly in the first round when Coster declared that he had been fouled by Kline. There was a difference of opinion regarding the alleged foul, and the two were immediately rematched, but the return match fell through. Barring Abe Attell, Coster and Kline are the leading featherweights in the East.

At the National Sporting Club on Thursday night the main bout will bring together Al Palzer and Soldier Delaney, both local heavyweights. Aside from the little reputation which they have picked up as prospective white hopes, neither holds high rank in the realms of pugilism. Both are strong, willing mixers, but they have yet to experience their first real tests against fighters of note.

At the Long Acre A. C. on Wednesday night two ten-round bouts will be staged. In the star event Barry Hill, the former Metropolitan amateur champion of the bantamweight division, will exchange punches with Young Solly of the west side. In the semi-final Jimmy Ambrose, another ex-amateur champion, will oppose Young Schwartz of New Jersey.

The Houston A. C. will hold a show Thursday night with Phil Cross and Marty Brown, both east side boys, in the feature bout.

At the Carlyle A. C. in Brooklyn to-night Young Solsberg and Charlie Burns will be the contestants in the star bout.

The Sharkey A. C. will hold its regular show Wednesday night, and the New Polo A. A. will be in operation Friday night. The Olympic, Fairmont, Sharkey, and Long Acre clubs will hold their regular week-end shows Saturday night.

The Irish-American A. C. will conduct an amateur novice tournament on Tuesday and Thursday nights.

With the Wrestlers.

Alexis Bersin, the sailor-wrestler, will engage in a wrestling match with Jim Galvin, the Irish grappler, at Music Hall, 125th Street, near Seventh Avenue, to-morrow night. In the semi-final bout Young Monday will oppose Alex Haggis, wrestling instructor at the Greek Athletic Club.

Dr. B. F. Roller, the Seattle wrestler, will oppose Paul Sampson, the German giant, in the feature bout of to-night's wrestling carnival at the Harlem River Casino. Several preliminary matches will precede the star bout.

Columbia May Have Lacrosse.

A determined effort will be made this year at Columbia to get lacrosse reinstated at the university as an intercollegiate game. Through several difficulties that arose last year, such as trouble in securing a suitable Captain and in getting a sufficient number out for the team, it was decided by the University Athletic Association to abolish the game. At the time this move met with considerable opposition, but those against its abolition were not sufficiently organized to save the game.

This Fall, however, the supporters of the game are beginning a campaign to have the game again listed as one of Columbia's sports. Members of the former team who are still in college are leading in the movement to bring the game back on the campus, and in a week or so it is expected that the matter will be put up to Graduate Manager Harry A. Fisher. It will practically be for him to decide on the merits of the appeal.

As a matter of fact, there would probably be little difficulty in getting the game reinstated if the backers can show that they have sufficient men to come out for the team and make it a go.

Motor Cycle Races Postponed Again.

The motor cycle race meet at the Guttenberg, N. J., Motordrome again had to be postponed yesterday because of the bad condition of the track following four days of rain. The ten races that constitute the programme will be run next Sunday with Jake De Rosier, the world's professional champion, as the headliner. In addition to the motor cycle races there will be a special match race between Ralph De Palma in an automobile and Al Graves on a motor cycle. A soccer football game will also be conducted in the field.

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The *Marion* "Thirty-five" at $1285 is built for those seeking a good high-grade car that will meet all the requirements of every-day life. It is built for those that want a car better than the ordinary. And those that investigate what it offers invariably find more than they ever expected for the price.

Too many people make the serious mistake of judging a car's value by its advertised horse-power rating, seating capacity, or some other single item. The motor, of course, is essential, and the *Marion* motor is the most efficient of its size made, but what of the rest of the car? And it's usually "the rest of the car" that is sadly lacking. It is here that it is "trimmed" in order to get the price down a few dollars. And whenever you "trim" you must naturally weaken. You can take woolen goods that is made into a standard $50 suit of clothes and make it up to sell for about $30, but the tailoring—the construction—would not be there and the whole suit would fall to pieces long before the $50 suit showed the first sign of wear.

There is not a single weakness in the *Marion*. By comparison it excels any car in its class on the market. Those parts, which other manufacturers would rather not mention, we feature. And we can feature any point or any part of any *Marion* and easily prove to you its superior strength and splendid construction.

For example: The most vital and at the same time the weakest point in all cars to-day is the rear system. The *Marion* rear system is, without exception, the strongest made. It is the identical system we had in our famous $1850 car. It is practically frictionless. There are five double annular bearings in the transmission, two Timken roller bearings in the differential, two roller bearings in the axle, and one in the drive shaft. The housing is made of aluminum instead of iron which cuts the weight of the car 82 pounds. The gears (made of chrome vanadium steel) are so thoroughly and finely fitted that all jars, noises and jolts are absolutely eliminated. Under any condition this car will run smooth and silent. The brakes are exceptionally large and heavy.

Compare the *Marion* rear system with the rear system of any other popular priced car you know of, and the contrast will show you unexpected strength and value in the *Marion*, and no end of faulty and weak spots in the other car.

The *Marion* has a pressed steel bottle neck drop frame with side members re-enforced. Lots of leg room and big doors. You will not find this design in any other car selling for less than $3000. Unusually large Timken bearings in the differential make possible an extra large axle shaft, and a stronger differential hub. And you also find the very best upholstery. Not leatherette, but real hand-buffed leather over genuine curled hair The wheel base measures 112 inches; the tires are 4-inch, quick detachable. No-rim cut type.

These are a few of the facts you must bear in mind when picking your car. Look further than a motor or a rim. Dig into the essentials. See what holds the car together—on what its operation depends—and you will get a line on the life of the car, and the comfort or discomfort you will get out of it.

The dealer below will be glad to give you a thorough demonstration at any time or any place you say. A telephone call will bring him to you. Ask our dealer or write us for a catalogue.

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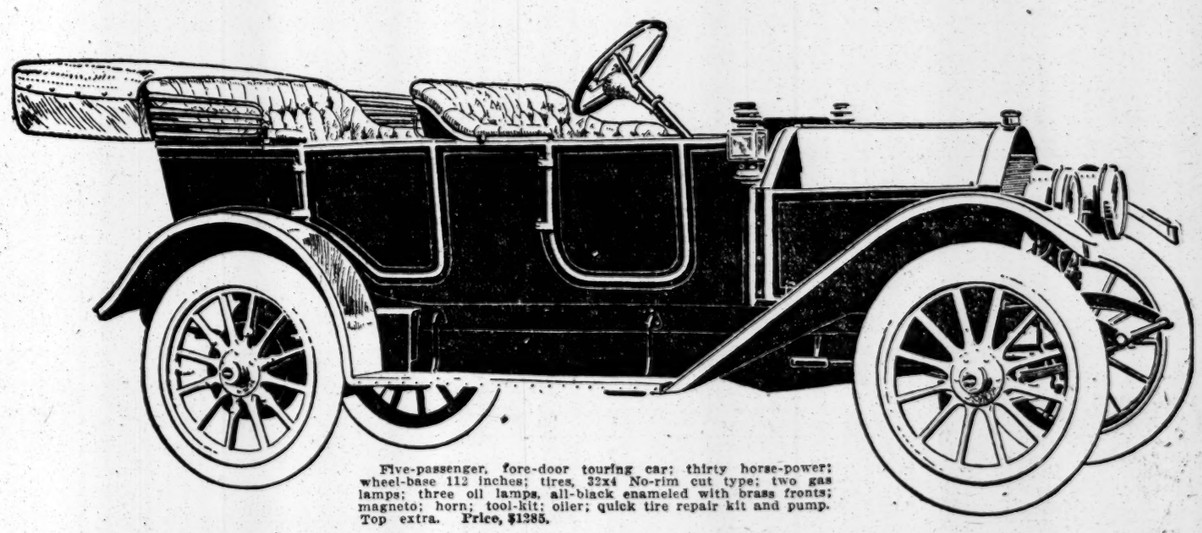

Five-passenger, fore-door touring car; thirty horse-power; wheel-base 112 inches; tires, 32x4 No-rim cut type; two gas lamps; three oil lamps, all-black enameled with brass fronts; magneto; horn; tool-kit; oiler; quick tire repair kit and pump. Top extra. Price, $1285.

NO BASEBALL GAME TILL WIND CHANGES

That's the Weather Man's View, and Certainly There'll Be No Play To-day.

RAINING IN PHILADELPHIA

Giants Go Over to Scene of Battle, but with No Prospects of Renewing Conflict for a Day or Two.

The rain pattered monotonously against the windows of the National Commission headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and the members of baseball's supreme court concluded that the greatest weather hoodoo that had ever pursued the world's series was still very much on the job. It was raining last night, and Chairman Herrmann thought that a game to-day would be out of the question.

Late yesterday afternoon the commission sent the umpires to Philadelphia, and ordered them to go to Shibe Park early this morning and look over the diamond. The umpires will report immediately to the commission here, and it will be decided shortly after 9 o'clock whether or not the game will be played. The probabilities are that there will be no game until Tuesday, and perhaps not then unless there is plenty of wind and sunshine to dry up the water-soaked diamond. They call the Philadelphia park Shibe Pond now.

The Giants, scattered in their different homes throughout Harlem, were highly elated yesterday afternoon when the sun broke through the clouds for a short time. It was the first time since last Tuesday that the players had seen the sun, and the sudden glare was so strong that they had to shield their eyes. Their happiness didn't last long, because the outlook immediately became gloomy again. The members of the team were so depressed by the weather when they took the train for Philadelphia last night that they looked more like a party going to a funeral than to play baseball for the world's championship.

New York Players Discouraged.

The New York players, while in fine fettle for the next game, are becoming very much discouraged over the many postponements. For several days they have not had a bat in their hands, and feel the need of batting practice. In Philadelphia it is reported that the Athletics hit upon the happy idea of fitting out an armory in that city and are smashing the ball into suspended nets to get as much practice as possible.

The speculators who cornered a lot of tickets both in this city and Philadelphia will probably find a lot of the pasteboard on their hands when the series is over. The series attracted many outsiders to the two cities, but many of these have become discouraged and have given up hope of seeing the teams get together. The transient patronage, which would have been very large at the games last week, will very likely be much smaller when the teams do get together. All the tickets for the games in which the players share have been sold by the managements, so that the players' share will not be diminished any. It will be the speculators who will suffer.

When the teams get together it will be like the start of the series all over again. The conditions will be much the same as the first game at the Polo Grounds a week ago last Saturday. The Giants, of course, will be on hostile ground, but the players believe that Mathewson will be just as effective against Bender in Philadelphia as he was at the Polo Grounds. The team's confidence grows stronger with each postponement. The Athletics have the upper hand with a one-game lead, and naturally they feel that this is a great advantage. Connie Mack and his men are not worrying much about the outcome, and believe that they will be the world's champions again.

Raining in Philadelphia Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Rain, which began falling here again shortly before 6 o'clock to-night, effectually killed all hope that the grounds at Shibe Park would be in condition to-morrow for the playing of the much postponed fourth game of the world's championship baseball series between the Athletics and the New York Giants. Nature has done little to dry up the field since yesterday's postponement.

The players of the New York team who went to New York on Saturday afternoon returned to their hotel in this city to-night, but late to-night rain is still falling, and a game at Shibe Park to-morrow is out of the question.

PRAY FOR A CHANGE OF WIND.

While It's in the South We'll Have No Baseball, Weather Man Says.

All that is needed to end the unsettled weather which has rudely interrupted the world's championship series between the Giants and the Athletics, and has set everybody grumbling, is a good southwest wind, so Assistant Forecaster E. S. Johnson said at the Weather Bureau yesterday. Such a wind would drive the storm clouds which for a week have been hovering over the Atlantic Coast out to sea, and the sun could then be expected to shine again. There was a blue rift in the sky yesterday afternoon when the wind veered for a while to the southwest, and Mr. Johnson was hopeful, but the wind changed again to the south, and the outlook for a bright morrow did not seem encouraging. Last night Mr. Johnson was able to say definitely that it would still rain to-day, but he expressed some hope for a fine Tuesday.

The Weather Bureau reported yesterday a killing frost in Abilene, Texas. The frost extends over the entire central and northwestern parts of the State, and fears are being expressed for the Texas cotton crop. Killing frosts were also reported from Duluth and St. Paul, Minn.; La Crosse, Wis.; Des Moines, Iowa; Wichita, Kan., and Springfield, Ill.

Ever since the unsettled weather began, the Weather Bureau here has been kept busy answering inquiries as to when it might be expected to clear up. Most of these queries came from baseball fans, and the employes of the bureau have had more than they could do trying to answer questions. So many persons wanted District Forecaster Scarr to tell them if the weather would permit the Giants and Athletics to play ball in Philadelphia last Thursday that he had to get the telephone company to install additional telephones in the office, and two of his clerks gave all of their time to answering the calls as they came in. The calls came from axious fans at the rate of 100 every thirty minutes.

One man who called up said he had taken his vacation so that he could see the championship games. He begged the Weather Bureau to give him some assurance that the sun would come out, as his week's vacation was almost finished. Many who called up wanted to know if they should go to Philadelphia or not. Ticket speculators kept the line busy, several of them calling up hourly to inquire about the weather.

A dense fog which had forced outgoing and incoming steamships to anchor off Sandy Hook over night moved out to sea yesterday and permitted the big fleet to go its way. Several of the steamships which had anchored off the Hook reached their piers early yesterday afternoon. The ferryboats moved cautiously while the fog lasted.

The rains of the last six days are attributed to low barometric conditions along the Atlantic Coast, and in the region of the great lakes. In the period of unsettled weather less than three inches of rain have fallen in New York and its vicinity.

White Sox Beat Their Pitcher Walsh.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—In a farcical game, in which the two teams exchanged batteries, the Chicago American League baseball team won from the Chicago Nationals to-day 6 to 2. The Americans freely batted the delivery of Ed Walsh, their own star pitcher, who was on the mound for the Nationals.

The game was played for the benefit of St. Ann's Hospital here. Score: Americans, 6, 11, 1; Nationals, 2, 7, 5. Batteries—Brown, Richie, and Archer and Needham for the Americans; Walsh, White, and Sullivan for the Nationals.

NOVEL RACE FOR PIPING ROCK

Pool Formed to Buy Green Ponies, Train and Race Them Next Year.

A novel, and what will probably prove to be a most sensational, racing competition has been arranged among the members of the Piping Rock Club by a committee consisting of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and James E. Davis, Master of the Meadow Brook Hounds. Between forty and fifty men are contributing $300 each toward a fund of which about two-thirds will be used to buy an equal number of green ponies, fitted to become polo ponies, which will be distributed by lot among the subscribers. The remainder of the fund, approximately $5,000, will remain in the hands of the committee until next Fall, when the ponies will be raced by their owners for the fund on the Piping Rock track. The race is to be a mile and the weight to be carried 180 pounds.

It was expected at first that only fifteen or twenty men would join the arrangement, but so popular did it prove to be that there have been about fifty subscribers, and more are expected. The ponies are now being purchased in the West, where they will receive their preliminary training during the Winter. Next Spring they will be brought to Piping Rock and distributed by lot among the subscribers. Each owner will have an opportunity during the Summer to train his own pony and enter him for the race in the Fall. If the purse should be $5,000, as now seems probable, it would be larger than any purse to be raced for in the East next Summer.

The primary purpose of the plan was to bring into the Piping Rock neighborhood a number of additional polo ponies for the encouragement of polo. Besides the fifty ponies for the members of the pool, about twenty additional ponies are to be bought, to be leased to polo-playing members of the club who do not own their own ponies.

The following is the argument which was prepared by the committee, which seemed to appeal to the subscribers:

"You may get the fastest pony.

"You may get a slow pony, but have him better trained than the fast one.

"You may not have either, but he may be better ridden and win that way.

"You may not win, but run second."

"You may get a high-class polo pony.

"You are pretty sure to get a good riding pony.

"If you don't get anything, you will have a lot of fun trying to win."

Among the subscribers are the following gentlemen: W. Burling Cocks, Harvey S. Ladew, Paul D. Cravath, George Bullock, D. Fairfax Bush, John T. Pratt, J. E. Davis, P. W. Livermore, S. Willetts, E. P. Moore, J. A. Rawlins, H. L. Bell, Robert Potter, J. P. Kirlin, D. Dows, George E. Fahys, Alfred B. Maclay, Robert Gilmor, J. F. Carlisle, L. M. Gibbs, Alan Pinkerton, Henry Bull, W. Eugene Kimball, Osgood Pell, J. S. Phipps, H. C. Phipps, W. R. Grace, D. K. Jay, C. C. Rumsey, James Parks, F. S. Von Stade, J. J. Graham, Hamilton Hadden, G. C. Cowdin, 2d, and J. P. Morris.

Racing at Charleston, S. C.

For the coming Winter season of racing Charleston, S. C., promises to take the place that has been filled in the past few seasons by Jacksonville. F. J. Pons, who was associated with H. D. Brown in the Jacksonville track, has secured a plant at Charleston, and completed plans for a meeting of seventy-five days, which will begin Jan. 15. The programme of the sport has been laid out to the extent that a definite promise has been made to the horsemen that $250,000 will be distributed. There will be 20 stakes, and none of the overnight purses will have a lesser value than $400, while the handicaps will be worth from $600 to $800. Several of the horsemen now racing at Pimlico and Laurel have already signified an intention of racing at Charleston, and it is conservatively estimated that there will be from 800 to 1,000 horses on hand for the opening of the season.

Thomas Cup Golf Reaches Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 22.—Halstead Little and Morgan K. Smith will be the contenders for the President Ransom H. Thomas Golf Cup in the finals of the competition to be played here next Saturday. Mr. Little beat Livingston Whitney 6 up and 4 to play in the semi-finals, and Mr. Smith beat John T. Gillespie 2 up.

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Besides just as many regular overcoats of the more conservative Oxfords and black.

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Including the newest Stetson Derbies.

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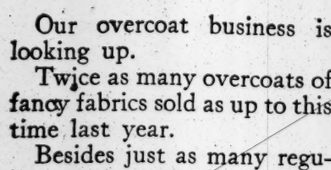

One hundred and twenty-two years have simply established more firmly this American whiskey. A blend of the choicest old whiskies. Try it.

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SURPRISES FOR BIG FOOTBALL ELEVENS

Smaller Colleges Show Strength and Advancement in Mid-season Games.

The football elevens of the smaller colleges broke into the gridiron aristocracy on Saturday with alarming persistence. There was a time a few years back when it was a rare thing for Yale, Princeton, or Pennsylvania to be beaten by any of the teams on their preliminary schedule. On Saturday Yale fell before the aggressive Army team, Princeton was played to a standstill by the Navy, and the speedy Brown team, led by the great quarter back, Sprackling, decisively defeated Pennsylvania. Harvard and Cornell came through, although the Ithacans won only through the great drop kicking ability of Quarter Back Butler.

Football development in the teams of smaller institutions has gained wonderfully in the last few seasons, and colleges with a much smaller number of candidates to pick an eleven from, are keeping pace with colleges where the coaches have the pick from a student body of from 2,000 to 3,000 men. No longer is the "Big Four" predominant in football.

The Brown team is an excellent example of the great advance of the smaller team. Last year this team gave Yale a humiliating defeat, this year beat Pennsylvania, and next Saturday will line up against Harvard at Cambridge in a game which has the Harvard coaches sitting up late nights worrying about. Brown has a wonderful player in Sprackling, but it also has a formidable team outside of the star quarter back. With a line of practically raw material, the eleven from Providence showed far more power and skill at the game than the Quaker team.

The great showing on Saturday of both the Army and Navy teams gives great promise for the annual clash between these elevens. Both had good teams last season, but their work this year shows that they are even better. Princeton's showing was a big disappointment. Only a week ago the team showed its weaknesses against Lehigh, but the coaches have evidently been unable to whip the team into any kind of shape. The Tiger back field is promising, but the line did not cope with the sturdy aggressive forwards of the Navy.

Yale showed glaring weakness against the Army. The attack of the Blue eleven was far from what might be expected of the New Haven team. In West Point Yale played an eleven which was far in advance in development of team work, both on the defense and offense. Yale development is slow. It is worked up gradually for a driving finish at the season's end, but, nevertheless, the coaches's aim is to keep the team going along fast enough to at least hold its own against minor teams. This the Yale team did not do on Saturday. It showed that it was in poor shape for this stage of the season's development.

Harvard's showing, while not up to the expectation of the coaches, was better than the other so-called "big" teams. The Crimson line was superior enough to hold Amherst safe at all times, but the driving power expected of the Cambridge eleven was not always in evidence. The game at Cambridge gave Wendell, the Crimson back, a chance to display his great ability at carrying the ball, but there were times when the rushes of the team were decisively halted. Cornell lacked ability to cross the line of the Washington and Jefferson team. Two field goals saved Cornell from defeat. The outlook of the Cornellians is none too encouraging.

The weather on Saturday had much to do with the poor showings of the teams. Gridirons spotted with pools of water and deep in mud are not conducive to good football. The leather sphere was wet and slimy, and the footing treacherously uncertain. Yet the fact remains that in many of the games, the smaller college elevens showed more certainty and skill in handling the wet ball than their opponents. Football in rainy weather gives opportunities for alert, wide-awake players to grasp the frequently fumbled ball, and recover dropped punts. There was plenty of chances in Saturday's games for this sort of work, but none of the teams, including Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, or Cornell, showed the skill at this kind of play which might have been expected from members of the so-called "Big Five."

TIGERS' LINE WEAK.

Navy Game Served to Point Out Defects in Princeton Defense and Offense.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Princeton's coaching staff is more relieved than discouraged to-day as a result of the Navy game on Saturday. The scoreless tie with the Middies served to point out many defects in the Tiger aggregation which were not apparent during last week's scrimmages against the scrubs. This was due largely to the poor weather conditions here, which limited the heavy drilling and detracted from the spirit which the Tiger coaches had hoped to see in the daily work.

The Navy game yesterday served to show up the Tiger forwards distinctly, and these men have their work cut out for them during the two weeks previous to the Harvard game. Probably the biggest surprise to the Tiger following on Saturday was the inability of Tom Wilson, at left guard, to hold Brown, his opponent on the Navy team. Wilson has been looked upon as the mainstay of the Tiger line, though he has not been in the best of condition. The big fellow played through last season without "slumping," and there will be some concern in Tigertown if he doesn't return to his best form in this week's scrimmages.

Considerable attention will be given to Princeton's kickers during the next week. In the last two games six attempts at field goals have proved futile, and yesterday either one of the two tries would have brought Princeton a victory. De Witt and Baker have received most of the coaching in this department, and in practice they have had some success. In some games the line did not hold back the opposing forwards well enough for the back-field men to get their kicks away cleanly, with the result that the attempts were failures in most instances.

Pendleton has done no work in place kicking this year, and no reason is known for his failure to drill himself in this department. Last year his toe defeated Lafayette and scored the Tigers' three points against Yale. De Witt was outpunted by Dalton yesterday, and there is no doubt he will face his equal in the remaining four games on the Tiger schedule.

The coaches promise a hard week at Osborne Field, though the work to-morrow will hardly include a scrimmage drill. Capt. Hart will play his first whole week with the team, and should be in first-class form for the Holy Cross game next Saturday.

YALE OFFERS NO EXCUSE.

Ell's Defeat at West Point Clean-Cut Victory for the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—None of the Yale football coaches or players gave any excuse to-night for yesterday's defeat at West Point. Everybody accorded the Army a clean-cut victory, yet every one was sorry that Capt. Howe could not have played, and that the game had to be fought on a field of mud. It was not possible for Yale to remain until Monday and play the game. The Yale Faculty has forbidden such postponements. It was necessary for the Ell team to play the game under the conditions that existed or not at all.

"Buck" Morris was the only coach who returned with the players to-night. He said he believed that after the first ten minutes Yale played fully as well as the Army, but the damage had then been done. The Army won, in his opinion, by getting the jump on the Yale rush line. Morris said that none of the Yale coaches felt discouraged at the outlook, and that the players had a better mental attitude toward the rest of the season than they had before yesterday's game. Yale men remember that Jim Hogan's famous eleven six years ago lost to the Army and later defeated both Harvard and Princeton.

The condition of Capt. Arthur Howe is causing some concern. He has an inflamed nasal membrane, partly due to a cold, which makes it difficult for him to breathe. Last year he was similarly affected, causing his retirement for weeks. His condition has been aggravated for a week, and Head Coach Field has stated that he will practice but little more this season. It is not believed that he will appear in the two minor games that are next on the Yale schedule—the Colgate and New York University matches. A rumor was current to-day that he would not play in any more games this season. This was denied by Coach Morris to-night. It is believed that Howe's condition will be greatly improved before the final games.

Howe is the star of the eleven—perhaps the greatest individual player in America. His loss to the eleven yesterday was the severest blow to Yale's chances, and his absence from the final games would cripple the team irreparably. Yale is weak in quarter backs, and the coaches are trying to develop substitutes. Dick Merritt, who ran the team yesterday, is only mediocre, despite three years at Andover and the same term of Yale play. Smith, a former half back, and Foss, quarter back for the freshmen last year, are hopes not yet brightened.

Although half the Yale team played with bruises and wrenched limbs yesterday, none received a serious injury. Billy Howe retired with a split hand, and Gallauer partly reopened the wound he received three weeks ago, but both players will be back in the game this week.

Secret practice is not likely to be ordered this week. The coaches pin their faith on the formations already learned, and think that perfection in their execution will guarantee a first-class team.

Most of the first string players will be excused from practice to-morrow. Coach Springer Brooks is expected back from Minneapolis this week. Johnny Kilpatrick, Yale's wonderful end of the past three seasons, and the famous "Pudge" Heffelfinger, may join the coaches. The ends are far from satisfactory, but the solution of the mystery is not in sight. Gallauer and Bomeisler, for the final games, appear a satisfactory combination, but they are being nursed along because of old injuries. Francis's play was slow yesterday at left end and he may go back to guard.

While there will be no shake-up in the team, several experiments in playing combinations will be tried early this week.

CORNELL BACKS FAIL.

Football Coaches Again Disappointed Over Team's Poor Showing.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—When the disappointed Cornell football coaches conferred to-day on Cornell's poor work against Penn. State a week ago and Washington and Jefferson on Saturday they agreed that the failure of the back field to score more touchdowns was a tremendous problem. Cornell has scored sixty-two points this year, of which only thirty-five represent touchdowns. The backs have crossed opposing goal lines only six times in two games out of five played. Butler has kicked eight field goals, and Eyrich three, a total of twenty-seven points for Cornell. Butler has kicked two more field goals than the backs have scored touchdowns.

The coaches appreciate the value of Butler to the team, but they also realize that the Ithacans cannot hope to make a showing unless the backs can make progress in advancing the ball. Two miserable examples in Saturday's game were fresh in their minds. Besides a lack of consistent, concentrated playing for any length of time the backfield has been set back by fumbling, uncertain foot work, infractions of the rules against which they have been warned repeatedly, and a disposition to try field goals instead of continuing on the way for a touchdown, almost invariably with the third down called and two more yards to go the signal has been for a field goal instead of an effort to make a first down. The inevitable result has been a stacking up in the offense whenever the slightest opposition held them back. Something must be done this week to correct this deficiency or Cornell will continue her slump.

Wheaton to Help Coach Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 22.—To help get the Yale team in trim after its defeat by West Point last Saturday, Frank Wheaton, its former back, who is the Naval Academy's field coach, left for New Haven to-night, where he will assist the coaching of the Yale squad for three days.

Vanderbilt Horses Run Dead Heat.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—At the Longchamps course to-day W. K. Vanderbilt's chestnut colt Montrose II. and his bay colt Petulance ran a dead heat for the Prix de la Foret. The stake was valued at $4,000, the distance being one mile.

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M'DONALD MAKES A WORLD'S RECORD

Irish-American Giant Puts 24-Pound Shot 38 Feet 10 11-16 Inches at Celtic Park.

One world's record fell by the wayside yesterday at the final outdoor games for the year of the Irish-American Athletic Club in Celtic Park, which were witnessed by probably 1,000 followers of the sport, who were not to be deterred by the prospect of rain and a heavy track.

P. J. McDonald of the Irish-American Club was the athlete responsible for the displacement of figures which have been in the keeping of Father Time since Dec. 30, 1904, for the twenty-four-pound shot, and made by Ralph Rose, 38 feet 2⅝ inches. McDonald's best effort netted him the remarkable distance of 38 feet 10 11-16 inches, the feat being all the more meritorious because of the condition of the circle from which the contestants threw, this being particularly slippery and dangerous to perform on.

McDonald has made many efforts to break Rose's record during the past year, and while he has beaten it in his practice throws, he was never able to get the big shot out satisfactorily until yesterday, when all of his puts were 38 feet or better, despite the handicap of poor ground conditions.

Another performance which will stand out as unparalleled in the weight-throwing line was that of Matt McGrath in the hammer throw. The National and Canadian champion was certainly at the top of his form in yesterday's event, as he got the missile out the great distance of 180 feet 9 inches, which, under the most perfect conditions would be a grand performance. The circle for the hammer was slippery and far from being conducive to good work, and that McGrath's throwing was out of the ordinary was easily noticeable when a glance at the work of the other men was taken, each of them falling far behind their efforts under good conditions.

The Irish-American Club uncovered a newcomer in distance running in the person of J. J. McNamara, who had an allotment of 300 yards in the five-mile handicap, which found John Daly at the post of honor and conceding marks up to a quarter mile. McNamara found little difficulty in working his way into the lead, and, once there, just loafed along, finally winning from Harry Smith by 100 yards, who was giving him 125 yards.

Alvah T. Meyer, the most recent sprinting find, had his work cut out in the 150-yard dash sprint, being held for the first half of the distance by both Jimmy Archer and Jack Eller. After this stage Meyer drew away and won by about a yard in 0:15 3-5, good time considering the slowness of the track.

Sam Schwartz of the Pastimes showed the walkers the way in the three-mile handicap. He started from the 23-second mark, and finally won in comfortable fashion from T. Neundorfer, New York Athletic Club, to whom he was conceding 2 seconds. Fred Kaiser, the Metropolitan champion, was compelled to be content with third place from scratch, his time being just outside 24 minutes. W. F. Roos of the New Yorks won the javelin throw, and P. F. Hally of the Nationals showed the way in the quarter-mile handicap, winning in 0:50 2-5 from the 18-yard mark. The summary:

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. F. Holly, National A. C., (18 yards;) P. Hauser, National A. C., (10 yards,) second; Le Roy B. Dorland, unattached, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:50 2-5.

Three-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by S. Schwartz, Pastime A. C., (25 seconds;) T. Nuenderfer, New York A. C., (25 seconds,) second; Fred Kaiser, New York A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—24:57 2-5.

Five-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. McNamara, Irish-American A. C., (300 yards;) H. J. Smith, Pastime A. C., (175 yards,) second; John J. Daly, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—23:32 1-5.

Three Standing Jumps, Handicap.—Won by Leo Goebring, Mohawk A. C., (3 feet,) with 31 feet 10½ inches; Julian J. Elliott, Irish-American A. C., (3 feet,) second, with 31 feet 7½ inches; Ben Adams, New York A. C., (1 foot,) third, with 33 feet 2½ inches.

Putting 24-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) with 38 feet 10 11-16 inches; W. F. Roos, New York A. C., (4 feet 5 inches,) second, with 38 feet ¼ inches; J. J. Elliott, Irish-American A. C., (4 feet, third,) with 38 feet ½ inch.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by Matt McGrath, unattached, (scratch,) with 180 feet 9 inches; A. McDougall, Irish-American A. C., (29 feet,) second, with 145 feet 5½ inches; J. L. Matsuker, Irish-American A. C., (55 feet,) third, with 115 feet.

150-Yard Dash, Scratch.—Won by A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; J. J. Archer, Irish-American A. C., second; J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—0:15 3-5.

MUD RETARDS QUEAL.

Champion Falls to Better Previous Mark in Morris A. A. Run.

William Queal, professional distance champion, failed yesterday in his attempt to better his figures of a week ago in the cross-country run of the Morris A. A. On Oct. 15, over the same course, which measures close to four and one-quarter miles, Queal made a mark of 21:45, surpassing all previous figures over the course. On that occasion Queal was not familiar with the course, and after completing the run, announced that he could take another minute off his mark. The condition of the roads yesterday proved too big a handicap, and his time was eighteen seconds slower than on his first attempt. A field of twenty competed in the run yesterday, and Queal led the pack home in 22:03.

Frank Joyce of the Mohawk A. C. was second, finishing about 100 yards behind Queal, in 22:20. For the greater part of the distance Joyce ran on almost even terms with Queal, but as the finish line became nearer, Queal showed some of his reserve speed and opened up a wide gap.

Other runners who competed were Biddle and Dwyer of the Mohawks, Jamison of the Glencoes, and O'Connor and Rosenbaum of the Morris A. C. Dwyer failed to finish, but his teammate, Biddle, finished in third place. He crossed the line only one second ahead of Jamison. The summary:

William Queal, 22:03; F. Joyce, Mohawk A. C., 22:20; H. Biddle, Mohawk A. C., 22:35; H. Jamison, Glencoe A. C., 22:36; A. Roth, Mohawk A. C., 23:02; S. Rosenbaum, Morris A. A., 23:53; J. O'Connor, Morris A. A., 24:26; J. Rosenbaum, Morris A. A., 24:45; E. Hills, Mohawk A. C., 24:55; J. Manning, Morris A. A., 25:01; J. Ralph, St. Vincent's A. C., 26:35; D. Stearns, Glencoe A. C., 26:45; J. Marchione, unattached, 27:11; J. Flynn, unattached, 28:08; N. Balla, Morris A. A., 28:57; H. Koehler, unattached, 32:05; D. Goldstein, unattached, 33:05; E. McGraw, Orchards A. C., 32:08; L. Winstead, Orchards A. C., 32:11; F. Peterson, unattached, 33:05.

MASTERSON LEADS PACK.

Third Victory in Morningside Cross-Country Run of 3½ Miles.

Frank Masterson, the three-mile champion, led the way home to a good-sized pack of harriers yesterday in the weekly cross-country run of the Morningside Athletic Club. The course, which is approximately three and one-half miles, was not in the best of condition, but the time of the leaders was well up to the record figures. The victory of Masterson yesterday marks his third for the season over the Morningside course.

Oscar Nelson of the home club ran a brilliant race and made the pace an exciting one for the junior title holder to maintain, but by reserving plenty of strength for the last half mile he romped home in fine shape with a comfortable margin. Frank Bruce, the Italian champion at fifteen miles, finished third after a good performance.

At the start C. McCann, a novice of the Morningside Athletic Club, started out in front and set the pace for the first two miles. At this point C. Timmons, also of the home club, started to sprint and went to the fore with McCann, Masterson, Nelson, and Bruce close in pursuit. Masterson did not show any unusual speed until the home stretch was entered, which is in the last half mile, but after rounding the three-mile mark he went out in front and led the way to the finish in a close competition with Nelson and won by a margin of nine seconds over Nelson. The order of finish follows:

Frank Masterson, unattached, 19:16; Oscar Nelson, Morningside A. C., 19:25; Frank Brube, Italian-American A. C. of Boston, 19:39; C. J. Weiss, New West Side A. C., 19:56; C. McCann, Morningside A. C., 20:24; J. Maier, Morningside A. C., 20:52; G. Timmins, Morningside A. C., 21:00; V. Bertoli, New West Side A. C., 21:16; R. Nickerson, Morningside A. C., 21:16; J. Boschi, unattached, 21:16; E. Nickerson, Yonkers A. A., 22:09; J. Lumbardi, unattached, 22:19; M. Melnich, Pastime A. C., 22:40; W. Hartnett, unattached, 22:51; J. Boyle, Morningside A. C., 23:20; J. Caponi, unattached, 23:30; A. Ferry, Xavier A. A., 23:34; E. McMahon, Paulist A. C., 23:36; F. Thurston Hyland A. C., 23:45; J. Sweeney, unattached, 23:46; H. Wagoner, Monitor A. C., 23:51; V. Nelson, Active A. C., 23:54; F. Keppler, unattached, 23:59.

CLOSE SOCCER BATTLE.

Arcadia Thistles Best Clan McDonalds 1 to 0 in Brooklyn.

After winning three straight games in the New York State Football League series, the Clan McDonalds were humbled by the Arcadia Thistles by 1 goal to 0 in an exciting game yesterday. Despite the gloomy weather about 3,000 soccer enthusiasts traveled to Blatt's Oval, Brooklyn, and they were rewarded for their efforts.

Ten minutes after play started King at centre for the Arcadias was accidently hurt and had to retire from the game. With but four players on the forward line they dashed the ball down the field and Hislop scored the only goal of the game.

Although many attempts of the McDonalds to score were spoiled by the good defensive work of the Arcadias' backs, they, nevertheless, kept the spectators on edge throughout the game. The line-up:

Arcadia Thistles.	Position.	Clan McDonalds.
Haughie	Goal	Wilson
Napier	Right back	Hoyle
Walsh	Left back	J. Ross
Nell	Right half	Dye
Cameron	Centre half	McCann
McDonald	Left half	Dick
Hislop	Outside right	D. Ross
Harris	Inside right	Case
King	Centre	Bell
Lindsey	Inside left	Harrower
Walsh	Outside left	Thompson

Referee—C. Creighton. Linesmen—McBurnie, Arcadia Thistles; W. Bone, Clan McDonalds. Goal—Hislop, Arcadia Thistles. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Following their victory of last week, when they defeated the champion Critchleys, the Camerons engaged the Columbia F. C. at Harlem Oval yesterday and walked off the field victors by the score of 3 goals to 2. The game from the start was a nip and tuck battle, each team alternating in the lead every time a goal was scored. J. Maskell put the Columbias in the lead a few minuters after play started. A penalty converted into a score by Welch evened up matters. Ten minutes later E. Pickford received a pass from the right wing and sent the sphere whizzing through the Columbia goal posts, thereby putting the Camerons in the lead.

From the result of a corner kick the Columbias again evened up the score, Bailey heading the ball through. C. Pickford tallied the winning goal five minutes before the whistle blew for the finish.

The champion Critchleys ran up the unusual score of 10 goals to 0 against the Clan McDuffs in a New York State League game at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday. The goal scorers were N. Agar, 4; I. Agar, 3; A. Hampson, 2; J. McBride, 1. Six of those were tallied in the first half.

At Van Cortlandt Park the Clan McKenzie Reserves disposed of the New York Celtics by the score of 3 goals to 2. At half time the Reserves led by 2 goals to 1. A. B. Dunn scored two of the goals for the winners, while Davidson added another. Phillips was the star of the Celtic team, he being credited with both of its goals.

The Newark Football Club defeated the Yonkers eleven by a score of 3 goals to 0 at Van Cortlandt Park. Although losers the Yonkers contingent played a fast game throughout.

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THE ASSEMBLY ISSUE.

The defeat of MURPHY'S Assembly candidates this year is an all-sufficient election issue in New York City. It might be argued that to destroy MURPHY'S control over the Legislature, with the consequent avoidance of scandalous work at Albany this Winter, would be the best way to hold New York in the Democratic column in the Presidential election next year. Next year will take care of itself. Most voters will make their choice between Presidential candidates without much reference to what goes on at Albany. Besides, an argument for the defeat of MURPHY'S men in 1911, to the end that New York might be carried by the Democrats in 1912, is not of a nature to appeal with great force to Republicans, and the Republican organization in New York will supply the bulk of the votes to be cast on Nov. 7 against the Tammany candidates.

Some Fusionists have expressed the fear that the Assembly issue in itself would not be sufficiently awakening, since the attention of the voters would not be concentrated upon one or a few candidates, but distributed over the entire list of nominees for the Assembly in the city, 35 in Manhattan Borough, 23 in Brooklyn, 4 in Queens, and 1 in Richmond. But every voter who casts his ballot votes in an Assembly district, and has his choice of Assembly candidates. The Assembly issue should appeal to every voter in each district with just as much force as if the result of the election were to turn upon the success or the defeat of a single candidate voted for by everybody. Every voter who inspects the list of candidates in his election district will find thereon the name of MURPHY'S Assembly candidate and of the opposition candidate. In that way the issue is presented to him in a perfectly concrete form. It is between the continuance of MURPHY'S control over the Legislature and its termination. No voter who has intelligence enough and public interest enough to think about the question at all will be at all perplexed as to the way to use his vote against MURPHY. The Assembly issue will be presented with all possible sharpness in each department.

It is the issue between authorizing a continuance of lawmaking for the profit of Tammany or of putting a stop to it. The City Charter bill and the Levy election law must have given every voter of intelligence a clear idea of what Tammany control at Albany means. It took two months of hard work on the part of many public-spirited men and many public bodies of this city to ferret out and expose the secret infamies of the Charter that Albany had planned to force upon the city before its meaning and purpose could become known. Nobody can say how many or what further jobs and jokers and crooked provisions the instrument contains. The attempt to pass the Charter was a shocking abuse of the lawmaking power, and the Levy election measure, which actually passed and was signed by the Governor, was worse. That law was intended to confirm Tammany's grip upon this city by making difficult or impossible any effective political combination against it. The bill was deliberately drawn for the purpose of preventing a fusion movement. In their reckless audacity the authors of the measure went too far. The disfranchisement of certain classes of voters would have been the necessary effect of the law, and for that reason the Court of Appeals declared it unconstitutional.

Every voter who pays reasonably close attention to public affairs must understand what the Charter bill and the Levy election law meant and he knows that they were fruits of MURPHY'S control over the Legislature. The Levy law is out of the way, but the attempt to pass the Charter will certainly be renewed if MURPHY can enforce obedience to his orders in the Assembly Chamber. That makes the issue all-sufficiently clear. The defeat of MURPHY'S Assembly candidates is the great work to be accomplished on Election Day.

DEBS AND THE LAW.

To EUGENE V. DEBS the law and the courts are obstacles to National development and the kind of freedom for which he works, the freedom of the red flag. His speech at Carnegie Hall Saturday night was perfectly representative of the spirit of discontent and lawlessness for which he stands. Members of labor unions having been indicted and brought to trial for committing wholesale murder with dynamite, it is clear, from his point of view, that the prosecution is unjust, that a great trust must be behind it, and that, if the prisoners are convicted in court, there must be a great uprising against "Wall Street."

DEBS glories in the defeat of justice in the matter of the Idaho outrages. DEBS'S speech is consistent. He represents forces that would overthrow the courts and our whole system of Government. He is a feeble but vociferous imitator of ROBESPIERRE and MARAT, working not against a corrupted and overbearing aristocracy, but against free republican institutions, and the right of every man to earn his living, honestly, in his own way.

SANDFORD THE PROPHET.

SANDFORD, the Shiloh prophet, may be a humbug but he has certainly endured martyrdom and has now in prospect a full share of persecution. The story of the voyage of that old, unseaworthy yacht, the Coronet, with a sufficient load of zealots aboard to start with, and a surplus of passengers rescued from the wreck of the Kingdom, is unique in modern annals. These so-called Holy Ghosters, trying to spread "the truth" as they see it, barely escaped shipwreck. Their boat leaked. They starved and were tortured by thirst. Some of them had scurvy. Seven died of that terrible malady on the voyage, and were buried at sea.

After months of peril and privation the leader returns to be arrested and cast into prison for lack of bail. A headstrong lot of ignorant folks the adults in his queer party seem to the people who observe customs and keep abreast with the times. But the saints and martyrs of the Middle Ages suffered no more. There are many children in the party who may have received injuries from which they will never recover. In the light of contemporary reason, SANDFORD is a foolish and culpable man. But there is something splendid in his fortitude and persistence, and he is not further in the wrong as a spiritual reformer than some of our loudest-voiced self-appointed political leaders are in their field.

CANADA'S MISSING MILLION.

Canadian newspapers are now struggling with the double scandal of a deficiency in their population and apparent maladministration of one or two departments of their Government. Canada maintains one of the most elaborate establishments in the world for the encouragement of immigration. Almost a million dollars a year—eight millions for the census period—has been expended in various sorts of advertisements of the Dominion's attractions for the world's floating peoples and payments, resembling bounties, for the attraction of them. Moreover, it has been officially reported that these payments have produced results. The immigration has been reported at 1,705,375, whereas the total growth of population is 1,730,000. This leaves out of account the natural increase, which must have been at least a million. The Dominion's optimists have added this natural increase to the official immigration and have persuaded themselves that Canadians numbered nine millions. The moderate calculators would have been pleased with eight millions. Now with one accord they are asking why there are only seven millions, and where the missing million or millions are. Either there has been no such immigration as has been reported or there has been a leak.

The suggestion is interesting to us because there is no possible place for the missing Canadians to leak to except the United States. Fabulous estimates have been published of the millions of American men and dollars which have drifted northward, and now the Canadians themselves suggest that the drift perhaps has been the other way, and that the Canadians bought and paid for have not stayed bought, but have been mere birds of passage to the United States through Canada. This must demonstrably be so, except for inaccuracies in the census. We know what "million clubs" can do in boosting population in the minds of envious rivals of New York, but their best efforts are not fit to compare with what is now going on in Canada. Several cities claim that streets were overlooked, one claims that an entire ward was omitted, and not one of them admits that it is as small as the census alleges. There is almost sure to be a Parliamentary investigation, and there may be another census. The blame is put on the enumerators. They are said to have been appointed solely for their political fitness, and to have been paid in considerable part for listing parcels of land rather than for counting noses. Canadians are torn with conflicting emotions. The scandals are most titillating to the politicians, but they would dearly love to find that they are more than seven millions, even at the loss of the scandals.

It is possible to reconcile the discrepancy in some degree by comparison with our own immigration figures. They show both the loss of many Americans to Canada and an unsuspected immigration from Canada to the United States. The Canadians keep their immigration books on a system of single entry. That is, they reckon only arrivals, and keep no track of departures. Of course, only the net goes to swell the permanent population, and nobody can be blamed if some of the bonused immigrants prefer to settle on our side of the border. Nobody that we know of is unwilling that Canada should thus foster our growth, or is in fact dissatisfied with our growth. We are rather disposed to look askance at some recent arrivals, and to take note that increasing difficulties in earning a livelihood make the arrival of more competitors something to be thought about, as it used not to be in the era of free land, in which Canada is now living.

For the single year 1909-1910, if the United States figures are correct, 116,377 crossed into Canada from the United States and 94,496 crossed into the United States from Canada. The net gain to Canada is a mere 21,881—hardly the arrivals of which Canada has boasted in single months. If the comparison is confined to Canadians alone, the United States lost 15,203 Canadians and gained 44,328. We also gained something on the net movement of "other aliens." That Canada made the gains she did is due to the fact that we did lose more citizens of our own than it is altogether agreeable to contemplate. For that year Canada gained 78,697 Americans and lost 22,832. These details have a political as well as racial significance. Canada loses population to us in the East, where they have little influence on our politics. But their emigration has a considerable importance in its effect upon Canadian politics, especially when considered in connection with the fact that the Americans who go to Canada go where their influence is most effective if they enter Canadian politics. According to this census, the East loses nine members and the West gains twenty. The loss is where the alleged anti-reciprocity vote is strongest, and was cast really for reasons of race and religion and imperialist flag-flapping. The gain of new members is where the American immigration is strongest, and where reciprocity is likely next time to be voted upon on its merits.

THE MAETERLINCK MYSTERY.

M. MAETERLINCK'S proposed visit, incognito, to the United States of America, has now become a mystery. Having announced his intention to come, to elude the reporters and return unidentified, he has now written "a private letter" which is made public by Figaro, in which he declares that he "never, never, never" thought of coming. Nothing can be clearer than the fact that either he is coming or he is not coming. Also, as he once said he would come, and escape the camera man and the interviewer, it is certain that he must have thought of coming.

The mystery is not very deep, however. Of course, MAETERLINCK is coming. If he said nothing about it, he might have passed for a plain M. DURAND or M. DUVAL and avoided publicity. But he has chosen his course and an army of patient reporters will be ready for him, whenever he arrives. M. MAETERLINCK knows perfectly well that, having given the press a tip, he cannot elude its vigilance. The impresario who will introduce Mme. MAETERLINCK (Mlle. LE BLANC) to Boston audiences knows, too, that her début needs all the "working up" that can be secured for it.

THE COST OF OUR SCHOOLS.

The cost of the schools of New York is necessarily very great. Few of our readers who have not given special study to the subject realize how large it is relatively and positively. Last year over $29,000,000 was appropriated. This was by far the largest single appropriation for administrative use and was equal to the amount paid for the Police Department, the Fire Department, and the Departments of Health, Charities, and Docks, all five combined. The only thing we spent more money on than on the schools was the public debt, which represents the vast permanent investments of the corporation. This year the tentative budget, the totals of which were published in THE TIMES yesterday morning, allows to the Board of Education $7,500,000 more than last year, an increase of about one-fourth.

It is not surprising that the Board of Estimate should scan with the closest scrutiny the uses to be made of this enormous amount of the taxpayers' money. They will, of course, give proper attention to the criticisms and suggestions of the Investigating Committee headed by Prof. HANUS of Harvard which has been appointed to assist in the study of all school conditions. It is possible, however, that the work of this committee may well be too comprehensive and extensive to permit the application of its results, except gradually and through a long period of time. We are ourselves convinced that there are radical changes required in the whole school system to make it give the greatest good to the greatest number, and especially to the very great number whose needs are the most pressing. But such a change cannot be made rapidly and it is probable that no very considerable part of it could be effected in time to be embraced in the provisions of the current budget. Wherever it is practicable, that should be done, but in the meanwhile it is reasonable that the system as a whole should be provided for, keeping in view the influence on changes in the future.

One exceedingly important element should not in any case be lost sight of, and that is the possibility of reducing the size of the classes in the elementary schools. For example, it is stated that the average number of pupils in the High School classes is a little over twenty-seven, while many classes in the elementary schools run above fifty. This does not mean simply that the latter get only one-half the benefit to be had by the former; the discrepancy is very much more than that. The result is a great loss to the community and a cruel wrong to the pupils most needing schooling. It has been the aim of the Board of Education, as we understand it, to provide enough teachers to prevent an attendance of over fifty in any class. That is far too high a maximum, but surely the board should, if possible, not be forced to exceed it.

The problem of distribution is, however, a trying one. At first glance it would seem that the maximum of fifty, or even forty, could be maintained by transferring the excess of pupils from large to smaller classes. But it constantly happens that the small classes are not within the reach of the pupils in the large classes. It may often happen, also, that in the schools where the large classes occur there are not enough teachers and, perhaps, not enough rooms to permit reducing the size and increasing the number of classes. These conditions are found in this city more frequently because of the rapid movement of population. The movement may be one of mere increase, in which case the solution is more schools and teachers, which is simple but necessarily costly. Or it may be that the movement is one of migration and will crowd certain schools while draining others. It has been suggested that the number of teachers required might fairly be determined by fixing, say, forty as the normal size of a class and then dividing the number of pupils in each grade by forty. But the matter is by no means so simple as that. It may fairly be assumed that the present administration, and particularly the Superintendent and his associates, are doing as well as they can under the actual conditions and that their considered recommendations are entitled to respect unless specifically shown to be capable of sound amendment. This does not at all involve the concession that the entire system does not need very careful revision. It does, and it is heartily to be hoped that the labors of Dr. HANUS'S committee may contribute to that result.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Burns as a Lecturer.

There was nothing "academic" either about the lecture which WILLIAM J. BURNS, certainly the most eminent of American detectives, delivered before the Politics Club of Columbia, or about the idea of getting men like him to address the students. Mr. BURNS has derived such theories as he has from his dealing with facts as he has found them, and that is not, or at least is supposed not to be, the professional way.

It was very noticeable, however, that except when Mr. BURNS was telling anecdotes derived from his personal experiences in the hunting down of bad citizens of the grafting type, he said just about the same things as does the closest philosopher and the episodic reformer. He made, for instance, the very familiar charge that for whatever is wrong in political conditions the "best citizens" are in the last analysis responsible, because they waste in criticising those conditions the time and energy they should use in changing them, as they could do if they tried—as, indeed, they do when they try.

Those "best citizens" have heard that many times, and the citizens really best heeded and acted on it long ago. The statement, after all, is only another way of saying that the characterization of "best citizen" is often claimed, and almost as often granted, to people who do not deserve it.

Again, one does not have to be the most eminent of American detectives to realize that without any new laws an honest and determined Mayor with intelligence enough to use the right instruments—Mr. BURNS, for example—can uncover, and for the time being abolish, civic corruption.

But of course it is not at all to Mr. BURNS'S discredit that he knows things that other people do. It is a fact, however, that his generalities, his truisms, were less interesting than his assertion that "detectives, as a class, are the biggest lot of blackmailing crooks that ever escaped the penitentiary." Coming from him, that has weight, chiefly as supplying confirmation of what has long been a rather common impression. Except for modesty, though, and the fear of advertising his own agency, Mr. BURNS might in fairness have said more about the honest detectives whom he has met.

A Boycott of Coffee Is Proposed.

But few of the short, sharp barks which the increased cost of living have elicited from householders were due, so far as we have noticed, to the rise in the price of coffee. Of course the householders haven't liked it, but they all know that though coffee is a good creature, nobody is under any compulsion to buy it, for at best it does little more than satisfy an artificially created need and is a "habit" that can be dropped with no great difficulty.

Yet the price of coffee is making a lot of excitement and producing vigorous demands for somebody to "do something." The dealers in the gentle narcotic—they are wide awake to the terrors of the situation into which Brazil's "valorization" scheme has brought us, and they are not less indignant than wakeful. Like all distributers, they are well aware of the fact that there is a point beyond which prices cannot go without diminishing trade, and another at which it will be stopped altogether. Coffee happens to be an article in which both of these points are reached sooner than is the case with the necessities of life, and therefore are the dealers in it more disturbed than the butchers and the bakers, or the merchants of butter and eggs.

The coffee men make the suggestion that one way, and perhaps the best, to bring the Brazilians down from their shockingly high horse is by instituting a more or less stringent boycott of coffee and using tea instead. That is a perfectly practicable advice, and its adoption would involve no real hardship or deprivation. Indeed, the effective constituent of tea and coffee is practically the same in each, both chemically and physiologically, and people whose need or desire for that element is particularly strong—explorers, frontiersmen, hard workers in general, and women—are apt to prefer the alkaloid of tea to that of coffee. The latter infusion is the more nutritious only because of the greater amounts of cream and sugar usually added to it, and neither really counts for anything as food.

That both tea and coffee, moderately taken, are better than harmless—that they are in some mysterious way slightly beneficial—cannot reasonably be doubted in view of the fact that they have been received with favor and gratitude in every part of the world to which they have been taken. Their incidental evils are so minute as to be negligible in comparison with the injuries done by other substances of the same general character, like alcohol, opium, and hasheesh. Even tobacco is not as innocent, though its appeal and use have been almost as wide.

They Have Forgotten Boy Nature.

It puts one in a state of mind slightly Rooseveltian to read the recent ruling of the Appellate Division in regard to boys. The court held that the Justice below erred in that, while he properly admitted boys to be under a less obligation than adults to be careful, he failed to add, in charging a jury in a damage case, that when a boy fails to act "as a reasonable and prudent boy of his age and understanding would have conducted himself under like circumstances," then he is guilty of contributory negligence if he gets run over in the street.

Now, to speak of a "reasonable and prudent boy" is to speak of a boy far too unlike most boys to serve as a standard or model for the judging of all boys. The requirement of prudence is even harder than that of reasonableness, for a prudent boy is something of a monster, and he is more likely to develop into a goody-goody man than into a good one. He is not altogether unlikely to end in State prison.

It is a boy's right, his duty and business, to be adventurous, to take risks and chances, to prepare himself for active participation in the battles of life.

ADVICE ON THE AMENDMENTS.

One Citizen Sees No Need of More Pay for Governor and Legislators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seven amendments to the Constitution of New York State and one bond-issue proposal are to be voted upon at the coming election.

Amendment No. 1 is to increase the pay of Senators and Assemblymen from $1,500 to $3,500 and $3,000, respectively, and allow them 3 cents a mile for travel between home and Albany once a week during the session. Now there is no need of increasing those men's salaries. Because no matter how large a salary they get they will take presents, and we all know what that means. Give them their carfare—that's enough. They are doing very well now.

Amendment No. 2 ends the power of the Justices of the Appellate Divisions to fix the times and places of holding special terms of Court and of assigning Justices thereto. This is of no importance to the masses. Vote No.

Amendment No. 3 increases the number of County Judges in Kings from two to four. Also increases our taxes. Vote No.

Amendment No. 4 permits a city or town to take more property than it needs for any improvement, so that the remainder may be leased, sold or developed in harmony, as is the English practice. Very good. Vote Yes.

Amendment No. 5 increases the pay of future Governors from $10,000 to $20,000. Another increase of taxes. Plenty of good, able men have lived on $10,000 and less. Vote No.

Amendment No. 6 prohibits the sale by the State of its canals. The State has a perfect right to buy or sell anything it wants to improve the State and help benefit the people in general. Vote Yes.

Amendment No. 7 enables the Supreme Court, with or without a jury, to fix compensation for private property taken for public use. This makes no difference to a majority of men because they have no property to sell. Vote No.

Three of these amendments are to increase politicians' salaries, which means an increase of the taxes. The other four are of little or no consequence to a majority of the people. If any voter has not taken time to read those amendments and is in a hurry to vote, then he had better vote No on them all.

If our political friends can only make laws to increase our taxes then they had better stop right away. Because all poor men who pay rent are the real taxpayers. The idea of increasing politicians' salaries at this time when so many poor men are idle, out of work, and almost starving in this city and State is very unjust to the people in general. If any salaries are to be increased it should be day laborers', city and Goverment clerks that have small salaries. They should be increased, not politicians'. JOHN HENRY SMITH.

New York, Oct. 23, 1911.

An Appeal to Generosity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have often read that there are men in New York City who are ready and anxious to spend money for philanthropic uses, but they want first to know if it will be effectively spent.

My Dear Philanthropists, you will make no mistake if you send a few barrels of apples or boxes of oranges to the insane asylums, so that the patients could have something to look forward to every Sunday.

I was a nurse in the so-called best insane asylum in the State for fourteen months. I saw more than 100 women there who haven't tasted pie, cake, pudding, or fruit for years. Some of the patients have friends who provide fruit for them. More do not. I have seen more humanity shown between those poor unfortunates than by any other class in my life. They will divide the last thing with a sick patient. I knew one old woman there who had been in the asylum seven years. She was a little off when she went there. Had recovered, but had no money nor friends and staid on. She made it her business every day to take a drink of cold water to whoever wished one. She said it helped her to do something for others. She shared my fruit while I was there. I left her a little money, but I presume she gave it all away. AMY FOSTER.

New York, Oct. 21, 1911.

Gen. Reyes's Desertions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your interesting editorial article on the withdrawal of Gen. Reyes from the Mexican Presidential race, and your later one of Oct. 6 show that you are well informed as to the situation here and have consequently correctly judged the General's shifty character. If you had words of censure for him before, what must you now think of the man, who in an effort, that must prove abortive, to defend and justify his weak and pusillanimous course, is doing all in his power to besmirch the fair name of his native country? For the third time Gen. Reyes has deserted his followers in the thick of the fight, and now more than ever deserves the title of the "Mexican Lord Rosebery," the man of the eternal resignations. It is to be hoped that the American people will not be mislead by his alarming tales of imaginary persecutions.

ADRIAN R. LAJOUS.

Mexico, D. F., Oct. 14, 1911.

Voters Treated Like Criminals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask if it is usually considered a crime to vote in New York? At least, the attitude of those placed in charge of the registration would seem to indicate that the average voter is a criminal of the worst type. In attempting to fulfill my duties as a citizen elsewhere I have usually been treated with the ordinary consideration that one individual is supposed to use toward another. But five years' experience in New York has taught me that I am entirely wrong. If not, may I request you to kindly explain why the New York voter is treated with such extraordinary brutality by those who are well paid to exercise this simple charge?

New York, Oct. 21, 1011. JOHN L. GERIG.

Referred to Col. Lampton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have discovered what the "hoodoo" on the New York baseball business is. Listen: The 1911 season was opened by a write-up by W. J. Lampton of the first game at the Polo Grounds; the following day all the buildings burned down. The World Series was opened by a Lampton write-up; the Giants have not won a game since.

Kindly explain. H. T. G.

New York, Oct. 22.

WON'T GIVE UP ITS CHURCH.

Congregation of the Messiah Will Build Parish House for Social Work.

The Unitarian Church of the Messiah, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, is drawing plans for a parish building, to cost $60,000. There has been talk of selling the church and moving uptown or combining with another church. Yesterday at the church itself these rumors were denied.

Led by Unitarian headquarters in Boston, efforts are being made to induce Unitarians of Boston, New York, Washington, and Chicago to sell existing properties and create Unitarian houses that shall be centres not only for religious work, but also for social service, and for missionary headquarters for districts about them. President Taft has urged a Unitarian cathedral for Washington, and an appeal is now made for funds with which to erect in Washington a Unitarian headquarters after the Boston plan.

The proposal to New York was that the Church of the Messiah and All Souls' Church be sold and a Unitarian headquarters created. The proceeds in sight were $2,000,000. A Trustee of All Souls announced that its property was for sale, and that its Trustees were open to suggestions as to where to go and what to do. The answer of the Messiah is, however, a negative one.

The new Messiah Church house will occupy the site fronting on Park Avenue, in teh rear of the church itself. There is now a chapel on it, but this is to be torn down. A four-story building will take its place, to contain assembly room, gymnasium, classrooms, bowling alley, and other equipments of a first-class club. Speaking yesterday of the Boston proposition and of the Messiah's plans, the Rev. Mr. Holmes said:

"The Trustees of the Church of the Messiah have decided once for all to keep the church where it is and to make it serve in greater measure than heretofore the needs of its neighborhood. The church is becoming more democratic, and I hope we may be able soon to abolish pew rents. One of our Trustees is the architect of the new church house. We hope to have a modern structure, and to do in it religious work on modern lines."

RABBI WISE ATTACKS CASTE.

Thinks the Democratic Spirit in America Is Being Broken Down.

"If Benjamin Franklin were living today he could not be Third Assistant Secretary of any European embassy, much less an American Ambassador," said Rabbi Stephen S. Wise at the morning service in the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday, when he preached on "Class and Caste in Our American Democracy."

That the democratic spirit of the country is menaced gravely by a rising spirit of caste, made manifest daily in many directions, was the belief of the speaker, who enumerated many recent items of news in support of his declaration. He said also that he was fearful of trade schools and the growing cry for efficiency, and would like to know who is back of them, and whether the promoters expect to accomplish more than merely to make the workers more perfect machines.

He deplored the growth of the Sons of the American Revolution and kindred organizations, and said the membership was composed largely of men and women with the scantest sympathy for the ideals of those who made their membership possible and possessing even less regard for the welfare of present-day revolutionists.

"Fellow-Jews," he said, "not only are we sons and daughters of 100 revolutions, but we are brothers and sisters of the Russian revolution—infinitely more justified than the American revolution."

In speaking of an "American moneyed caste," the clergyman said:

"It is a present matter of discussion whether a distinguished captain of industry descended from an English King. I can easily believe he did—Richard III. might be an ancestor.

"You recall also, no doubt, the case of a glorified stable boy, who, in supplying the needed information in one of his marriages, gave his occupation as 'gentleman.' He seems to think rich loafers are necessarily gentlemen."

The speaker declared that all high school fraternities and sororities should be forbidden by the authorities, and expressed regret that college societies cannot be reached by similar means.

THANKS FLOCK FOR PRAYERS.

Father Brothers Is Sure That Devout Appeals Kept His Mother Alive.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 22.—The Rev. William A. Brothers, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, made public acknowledgment to-day of the efficacy of prayer. He thanked his parishioners for their devout appeals that the life of his mother, Mrs. Katherine H. Brothers of Orange, might be spared until his return from Europe.

Father Brothers said that he believed that his mother would not have lived until he reached her bedside if it had not been for the prayers of his flock. He started for home on the steamship George Washington, which arrived at Hoboken on Oct. 9. The attending physicians held out no hope that Mrs. Brothers would live until the liner arrived. One thousand women who were attending a mission at the church prayed night and day that she might live. Father Brothers reached his mother's bedside several hours before she pased away.

BATTLE MEMORIAL IN CHURCH

Trafalgar's 106th Anniversary Celebrated by the Sons of St. George.

Special services to mark the one hundredth and sixth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar were held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, under the auspices of the Order of the Sons of St. George. An American flag was draped around the pulpit, while the lectern was swathed in the Union Jack. Immediately after the sermon the first verse of "God Save the King," followed by the first verse of "America" was sung.

About 200 members of the Sons of St. George occupied the section reserved for them in the centre of the auditorium, while the rest of the seats were comfortably filled. Dr. Parker Morgan, rector emeritus of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, preached.

PASTOR SEEKS COLLEGE MEN

New Rector of St. Mark's to Open Church House for Them.

The new rector of historic St. Mark's Episcopal Church in the Bowery stated yesterday that it is his purpose to make the church unlike any other place of religious work and worship in the city. It is to be the parish of college men, both alumni and students, and a house expressly for them is to be opened in Stuyvesant Street at once. The number of the house is 44. It has long been occupied by John Brooks Leavitt, a lawyer and Warden of the parish. He is to move out and the church will use the main floor for club purposes and the upper rooms for dormitories.

Pews have been set apart in the chuch for alumni. There are thousands of students in the city and other thousands of alumni not attached to any churches, the new rector says, and he wants to reach them.

LUMBERJACK "SKY PILOT."

The Rev. Francis E. Higgins Tells of His Work in the Camp.

The Rev. Francis E. Higgins, known as the "Lumberjack Sky Pilot," told yesterday at the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, of his work among lumbermen in Minnesota. He has just returned from abroad, on a short rest, and is on his way back to the lumber camps.

His field of work is the vast region stretching 200 miles west from Duluth and north to the Canadian line. Here are 30,000 men at work each Winter. From one logging camp to another, from hospital to hut, the whole Winter through, drawn by two St. Bernard dogs, he goes preaching to and praying with the men, holding services in bunk houses, ministering to the sick, and wherever possible endeavoring to help lumbermen.

Since Mr. Higgins first went into the woods the work has grown immensely. There are now eight circuits of twelve to twenty camps, each under a missionary, who travels, pack on back, through the snows. Over eight tons of magazine literature were distributed to lumbermen last Winter.

SOME WAGE FIGURES BY JOHN J. ROONEY

Thinks the Tariff Publicity League Has Its Work Cut Out in Educating Wage Earners.

POINTS THAT MAY BE USED

Industries In Which Protection Has Made Untold Millions Without Benefiting the Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That was a happy thought of Senator Henry Lippitt's of Rhode Island (and the Manville Company, cotton manufacturers) "to educate the people as to what the result of such a radical (tariff revision) change will be to the working people."

How? By establishing a Tariff Publicity League "to educate" the people of Rhode Island so that they may show to the country "what such an unjustifiable revision means to this section."

In connection with the same high-minded educational movement we hear this from Col. Joseph W. Fletcher of a series of worsted and woolen mills:

> Once the rates are made so low that they will not afford us sufficient protection, the first to feel it is the wage earners, as we cannot pay from $14 to $17 a week to our weavers and compete with the plants of Bradford, England, where the weavers get from $3 to $5 a week. The textile manufacturers and operatives are a community of interests and there must be co-operation between them.

So here we have the old, familiar spectacle of the embattled cotton and worsted and woolen manufacturers trembling for the future of the dear workingman—trembling, mind you, lest the weavers should be compelled to work for the manufacturers at lower wages!

However that may strain credulity, (only the credulity of a tariff revisionist or dangerous free trader,) let us proceed "to educate." By all means, let us educate, beginning at the point indicated by the Tariff Publicity League of Rhode Island. That point is "Wages." It is well to begin there, because "wages" have votes, as cotton and woolen and worsted manufacturers may have guessed.

We begin with wages in cotton goods factories, and, better still, cotton factories in Rhode Island. After that, a word of "education" on the philanthropic woolen and worsted mills.

First we ask, Are the cotton goods, woolen, and worsted manufacturers of Rhode Island, New England, and the United States generally under any special obligation to pay "good wages," that is, wages high in themselves and high compared with wages in other employments in the United States? Second, do these men pay such wages?

Yes, these mills for just fifty years have been demanding and obtaining higher and higher protective taxes to enable them, as they said, to pay high and higher wages. The record in this respect is clear, from the Morrill bill of 1861 to the Payne-Aldrich bill (of blessed present operation) of 1909. These bills, with a slight recession under the Wilson bill of 1894, have steadily increased the bounty, called "protection," given to these mills at the expense of the consumers of cotton and woolen in the United States.

From the Morrill act to the Payne-Aldrich act the burden of "protective" taxes has increased, under each advance, with the same plea of "protecting the high standard of American wages to American workingmen," which is now so eloquently voiced by the mill-owning successor of Senator Aldrich and his Tariff Publicity League.

In passing, I have wondered why this "educational" work was not undertaken before the Payne-Aldrich revision of Schedule I. Was it, perhaps, because Senator Aldrich was on guard in the Senate Finance Committee, the tariff "boss" of the Senate, and that the "education" of mere Rhode Island weavers and the "common people" was a waste of time? Perish the thought!

But "education" must proceed, though it would be pleasant to linger in the fields of pure philanthropy.

What has been the result, in wages, of the enormous "protection" of the Dingley and Payne-Aldrich tariffs? What part of the profits, represented by large dividends on inflated stock issues, has flowed, is flowing, into wages?

Here is the result in the cotton goods mills of Rhode Island: The Rhode Island Bureau of Industrial Statistics, a State bureau, issued in 1908, (since discontinued,) Bulletin 1, Part 2, a book entitled "Rhode Island Wage Earners," covering the statistics of wages in every industry in the State, also increases in the cost of living. On Page 376 I find the heading, "Number of wage earners and average weekly earnings of men, women, and children in sixteen selected industries." I find under "cotton goods" that in that industry are 25,698 persons working, of whom 12,010 are men, 11,655 women, and 2,033 children, (under 16 years of age, as per Page 375.) This is more than half women and children.

Wages? The men average $8 to $9 a week, the women $6 to $7, the children $3 to $4. Under "small cotton ware," the men get $9 to $10 a week, women $7 to $8, children $4 to $5, with men numbering 986, women 1,962, children 198. Of all these how many were of the "American workingman" of high wages fame? Page 375 says 16.1 per cent., the balance foreign-born, largely French Canadians, (25.8 per cent.)

The woolen and worsted mills employed 25,757 workers. Of these 13,181 were men, 10,066 women, 1,900 children, getting respectively $8 to $9, $10 to $11, $3 to $4 a week.

How do these wages compare with wages in industries receiving no, or little, tariff "protection," or license to tax the consumer through the price?

Page 375 shows for "men over 16 years": Model and pattern makers, $15.41; printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals, $14.84; ice, manufactured, $14.50; liquors, malt, $14.01; shipbuilding, $13.87.

The textile wage statistics of Massachusetts tell the same story, both relatively and actually. In "Wages in the United States," by Prof. Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania, just published, and recently extensively noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, we find, (Page 57): "In cotton goods, the leading Massachusetts industry, wages are very much lower than in the State at large, nearly three-fifths of all the adult male employes receiving less than $459 in 1908."

On Page 45: "Cotton goods, the largest Massachusetts industry, in so far as the number of employes is concerned, pays the lowest wages of any of the leading industries. Of the adult males, (more than 21 years,) nearly one-third receive under $8 a week, while four-fifths of the total adult males receive less than $12 a week, leaving only one-tenth of the entire number of adult males with weekly incomes of more than $15. The wages of the adult females are lower than the wages of the adult males, but not lower in proportion than they are in other industries. Half of the adult females receive less than $8 a week, nearly a half receive wages ranging from $8 to $12, leaving only one-twentieth of the adult females with weekly wages above $12, and none with weekly wages above $15."

And these are the wage earners who "are to be the first to feel a reduction of tariff rates." These are the poor workers who are told that they have a "community of interests with the textile manufacturers," and who are to be educated by the Tariff Publicity League into "co-operation" with the mill owners.

Yes, let us start the "educational" process, but first let us demand at least a moral accounting from the real beneficiaries of the tariff tax laid upon 92,000,000 of our people.

Let us ask these prosperous textile "educators" what they have done with the countless millions of dollars already taken from a generous people under the plea that the "wages" of their operatives would get the benefit.

Surely, the above figures speak louder than words. The figures of the mill stock dividend books would tell the real destination of the proceeds of our 50 to 150 per cent. tariff textile taxes.

Yes, let us "educate."

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

New York, Oct. 21, 1911.

EFREM ZIMBALIST, VIOLINIST, IS HERE

New Pupil of Leopold Auer, Famous Master, to Give a Series of Concerts.

LOOKING FOR NEW MUSIC

Will Present a Concerto by a Youthful American Composer—His Own Works.

The newest violin pupil of Leopold Auer to visit America is Efrem Zimbalist, who turns out to be a boy of twenty-two, with frank blue eyes and a smile which is as frequent as it is infectious. The St. Petersburg Conservatoire must have been an attractive place at the time he was studying there, for he had as school fellows Mischa Elman and Kathleen Parlow, both of whom preceded him to this country.

Zimbalist arrived last Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm de Grosse, and was taken immediately to the house of an American friend in 106th Street. Although he is paying his first visit to this country he has many American friends. In fact he lived with an American family in London, and that accounts for the fact that he speaks English as well as any one could speak a foreign tongue. He speaks it so well, in fact, that he came to this country entirely unaccompanied. Since then he has been spending his time taking long automobile trips pending his first appearace.

He talked to a TIMES reporter one day last week about the new compositions he will play here, and other subjects. Unlike most concert performers, Zimbalist seems to be in search of new material, and he will perform some unknown works, including new things of his own.

"I have a new concerto," he said, "by an American composer named John Paul, who is a great friend of mine. I met him in London. He is very young and he has written comparatively little as yet, but I think he is a genius.

Easy to Memorize Music.

"As for the concerto, in my opinion it is the greatest work of its kind since the Brahms concerto. It is wonderful and I expect it to make a great hit. As a matter of fact the orchestration is not yet finished; there are a few details yet to be completed—a month's work. The violin part I have at present, but I have not learned it yet. However, memorizing is easy for me—it's a matter of days. I could learn any concerto in two weeks. My method is simply to look over the score of the work and get the music well in my head and then, after playing it over a few times, it is mine forever.

"Once in making up a programme for a concert in London Hans Richter wanted to include Bruch's Scotch Fantasy. I was the soloist of the concert, which was just three days off, and this work was not in my répertoire. However, I consented to learn it, and did so in the three days.

"John Paul has not written very much as yet, but all his work is good. There are some variations for the piano which have been performed in London. He is not a violinist, and there may be a few passages in the concerto which are not violinistic, but otherwise it is an ideal work.

"I have written some new works myself which went to the publishers just before I sailed for America, and I will give them their first performances here. One is a Suite Internationale for violin and orchestra, and I intend to play it for the first time at a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. Kreisler has promised to play it in Europe. It is a suite of five dances—Russian, Hebrew, Polish, Neapolitan, and American. The American dance, I should say, is founded on 'The Old Folks at Home.' My other new composition is a suite in the old style for piano and violin. I shall play it at one of my recitals.

Some Unpublished Songs.

"I have also written some songs, with Russian words, but I have not published those as yet. I have some new things by English composers. For instance, Cyril Scott has written and dedicated to me a 'Talahassee Suite,' on American themes; and I have a suite by York Bowen for violin and piano which has awakened interest in Russia wherever I have played it."

Zimbalist, in reply to questions, consented to give some of the facts of his career.

"I was born twenty-two years ago in Rostow. My father was the conductor of an orchestra there, and I began to play the violin when I was very young. In fact, at the age of 9 I played Spohr concertos in public. When I was 12 years old I was playing in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and at this age also I began to study with Leopold Auer. I studied with him for two years, and then I was sick for a long time. Two years later I renewed my studies with him, and four years ago I made what might be called my first real appearance in Berlin. Since then I have been touring constantly.

"My younger brother, Sacha, is now studying the 'cello in Germany, and I think he will be an artist. I have great hopes, also, for my youngest brother, who is studying the violin."

When asked to name his favorite concertos, Zimbalist first mentioned that of Glazunow, who was the violinist's teacher of composition in the Conservatoire.

"I consider the Glazunow at least the greatest of the Rusian concertos," he said, "much better than that of Tschaikowsky. But, of course, the Brahms and the Beethoven are the great concertos. The Brahms and the Glazunow probably have more technical difficulties than the others. The Brahms is difficult because in parts it is unviolinistic. But it is a curious fact that some concertos which are easy to play, technically speaking, are the most difficult of all. The Beethoven concerto, for instance, presents no technical difficulties, but I find it harder than all the others.

Comparison of Concertos.

"I shall not play the new Elgar concerto here, nor yet that of Max Reger. I heard the latter played in Berlin. It is interminable and filled with dissonant effects. Still, it has admirable passages; it is at least more effective than Elgar's concerto, which is just as long. They each play about one hour and a half. Glazunow's concerto is of a more modest length, about twenty-five minutes."

When asked about the new Russian composers, Zimbalist mentioned Strawinsky, a young friend of his in the Conservatoire.

"He is probably the best of the young men," he said. "His new ballet, 'L'Oiseau de Feu,' has won success. But the greatest of Russian composers, I think, was Rimsky-Korsakoff. When he was alive I went often to his house, and he was very kind to me. We were very fond of each other. I often played quartets with his two sons and daughter. It was a peculiarity of his genius that he could only write for full orchestra. He wrote one quartet, which was not very good and which has never been published. He came in on us one day while we were playing it and said, 'I didn't think I could have written such dreadful stuff!'

"But his operas and orchestral pieces are different matters. I always carry 'Scheherazade' with me wherever I go to play over to myself. It is music that I love. And how great a man he was in his operas! You should hear them sung here some time, but they must be done in the Russian style. The greatest of all of them is 'Sadko.'"

Zimbalist asked about the opera here, and said that he expected to go as much as his time would allow him.

"Emmy Destinn is a great artist," he said, "and I understand that your casts here are very fine, indeed. Several of your most popular singers, like Mme. Fremstad and Miss Farrar, I have not heard at all. Nor have I heard the conducting of Toscanini. All these things I am looking forward to."

HOW THE WORLDS ARE MADE.

Prof. Jacoby Expounds Two Basic Theories of Astronomy.

The first of a series of lectures concerning the modern viewpoint of life and the theory of evolution was given yesterday morning at the Mount Morris Baptist Church in upper Fifth Avenue by Dr. Harold Jacoby, Rutherford Professor of Astronomy at Columbia University. His topic was "How the Worlds Were Made." The series started a week ago, with introductory remarks on the modern viewpoint, by Prof. James Harvey Robinson, A. M., Ph. D., of Columbia.

In clear and concise language, aided by illustrative experiments, Dr. Jacoby set forth the two great theories on which hinge our present knowledge of the evolution of worlds. He drew attention to the nebular hypothesis advanced by Laplace, who traced the origin of the solar system to a nebula or cloud of rarified gas congregated around a central condensation which was ultimately to form the sun. The whole was slowly rotating through its centre, and under the combined influences of rotation and of the mutual attraction of the particles of gas it assumed a globular form slightly flattened at the poles. Pursuing the career of the rotating gaseous nebula, an attempt was made by Laplace to reconcile it with the forms and motions of a solar system.

Since the days of Laplace, Dr. Jacoby showed, a great advance has been made in our knowledge of the evolution of worlds by means of wonderful photographs of nebulae of spiral structure obtained by the late Prof. J. E. Keeler at the Lick Observatory, California. There are thousands of these clouds of glowing gas in the star depths which possess the spiral form. Assuming that they originate solar systems by the effect of the mutual attraction of neighboring or approaching bodies, Prof. Chamberlin has advanced what has been termed the planetismal theory.

According to this theory, the earth began as a knot or condensation in the spiral nebula, gradually growing to its present mass by additions from outside. Originally the nucleus is supposed to have been a number of small fragments—planetismals—which had become collected in a group and kept there in consequence of their mutual attraction for each other. This group of fragments gradually welded together into a solid mass as it captured more and more wandering planetismals or fragments which passed near its orbit. If any one will stir the tea in a cup and watch how the wandering bubbles collect in a larger aggregate he will have a picture of the process.

The shape of some of the spiral nebulae seems to suggest, Dr. Jacoby argued, that a partial collision took place between two stars. If it were a head-on collision it might result in the fusion of the two stars into one giant nebula, but if there were a partial arrest of the forward motion of the one or the other, then certain parts of either star might escape from the main spiral. An instance of such a catastrophe is visible in the nebula of Canes Venatici. "Any small compact nebula not showing evidence of spiral structure," Prof. Keeler has said, "appears to be exceptional."

If, however, there is a spiral nebula caused possibly by the near approach of two stars and made up of a swarm of small bodies gradually attracting to themselves the dust and particles near by, there will survive a number of planets moving in certain definite paths. Thousands of years must elapse before finally an orderly planetary system could be portrayed in which the various orbits are arranged according to some definite, if unknown, law.

The lecturer referred to the fact that we have an illustration of what is taking place in the great universe of stars by comparing it with what is known as the kinetic theory of gases. This asserts that gas is only a swarm of minute molecules, the peculiar gaseous properties depending upon the collision of these molecules with each other and with the walls of the enclosing vessel. Magnify the distances between them and the minute particles of gas are seen to be darting hither and thither, and clashing into each other with inconceivable rapidity. So with the great universe of which our solar system forms part. The particles in this case are glowing stars separated by enormous distances. Like the particles of gas, they are darting to and fro, occasionally crashing into each other with a great outburst of glowing gas, announcing the birth of a new solar system in the depths of space. The light message containing news of the catastrophe arrives at our planet some centuries later, owing to the enormous distance to be traversed, enabling us to advance one step further in our knowledge of how the worlds were made.

TO CATCH FISH BY NOISE.

Farewell to the Hook and Line If Prof. Perker's Theory Is Correct.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22.—George Howard Parker, Professor of Zoology at Harvard, offers a novel method for catching fish. Prof. Parker, who has made the study of hearing in fishes the subject of a life work, says that the fisherman of the future may make his catch by the employment of some noise producer instead of the time-honored net or hook and line.

"The idea is not fully worked out as yet," says the professor, "and it would be premature for me to go into the matter at the present time. It is not, however, too much to say that certain fish possess organs for communication by sound with their fellows, and indeed to call each other so that it might be perfectly possible to attract fish in this manner by artificial means. Certain kinds of noises do not produce a negative reaction on fish, but instead serve to attract them. This characteristic might well be made the means of luring them to a desired province."

Prof. Parker was recently requested to prepare a report on this subject for the Bureau of Fisheries, a division of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

SEEK EMERICH'S SLAYER.

Russian Authorities Investigate American's Murder—A Workman Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—The Russian authorities have been investigating the murder on Oct. 17 of H. H. Emerich, the American Superintendent of the Kyshtim Copper Company, which operates several mines in Russia. All that they have been able to ascertain, however, is that about 7:30 o'clock in the evening Emerich was killed by a shot fired through a window of his residence at Kyshtim. Several slugs from a sporting gun penetrated the heart.

It is known that Mr. Emerich was strict with his workmen, but he had never had any altercations with them. A legal inquiry is now pending. A recently discharged workman has been arrested.

Forbes-Robertson's Tour.

Johnston Forbes-Robertson will return this morning from Chicago to begin his tour in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" in Brooklyn to-night. He has been West on a visit to his wife, Gertrude Elliott, who is playing "Rebellion" in Chicago. Mr. Forbes-Robertson's tour this season will include the Pacific Coast, a part of Canada, and the South. In the Fall of 1913 he will return to New York for a farewell season in revivals of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello," Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," and Kipling's "The Light that Failed." The only newcomer in his company this year is Maude Buchanan, who will take the part of the Slavey, a rôle originated by Mollie Pearson.

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GETS SALOON MEN INTO HIS CHURCH

Brooklyn Clergyman's Invitation Accepted by a Few, Who Hear His Views About Them.

PUTS BLAME ON THE BREWERS

Thinks One Who Told of Bees and Wasps Getting Intoxicated Should Get Stung.

As a result of one hundred invitations to Brooklyn saloon men to come and hear what he had to say about temperance, the Rev. Dr. Dudley O. Osterheld had an audience in the Buffalo Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church last night which included about 300 regular attendants and ten strangers, two of whom admitted that they kept saloons. The others were suspected of coming from the saloons or brewers, but would not admit it.

The object of the pastor, as he explained to his audience, speaking especially for the benefit of the saloon men present, was not to humiliate them or read them a Sunday evening lecture, but to warn them, in the interests of fair play, that he intended to bother them in the future all he could, and to get others to join him, because they violate the Sunday law.

At the close of his sermon, which lasted an hour and was shortened by half, he said, Dr. Osterheld gave the saloon men present permission to speak or to ask questions. Only one questioner appeared. He was a robust German who had made notes during the sermon, and he asked this question:

"Do you blame the saloon keepers or the brewers mostly for the open saloons on Sunday? Do you think if the brewers wished to they could close the saloons? And do you think the brewers encourage and urge upon saloon keepers that they sell on Sunday?"

"I can answer that very easily," replied the clergyman, affixing to his eyes a large pair of black-rimmed spectacles and addressing himself entirely to the direction of the hall in which the group of strangers sat.

"When I was a young man, before I entered the ministry, I was a law student. The lawyer for whom I worked sent me once to oust a saloon man against whom he had obtained a judgment, and to get the keys to the saloon.

"Well, when I got there the saloon keeper read my papers and I told him to pick up his personal property. He did so. He picked up his hat and half a box of cigars. All the rest was the brewer's. He said so, the records proved it, and a brewer was on hand to back up his claim. Everything, even the beer in the opened keg, was the brewer's, and the saloon keeper was slaving out his life to pay interest on the brewer's investment.

"Now, there are some fine men in the saloon business. Don't be fooled about that—men who love their families, make devoted fathers, and live personal lives far above the standard of the saloon itself. One of these men promised me not long ago he would join with me. He closed—actually and sincerely closed his saloon on Sunday.

"And what happened? The brewer who owned the mortgage on everything there was in his saloon let him know that he had lost at least $45 by that Sunday closing. That saloon man came back to me and said he could not keep his promise—that he would have to open on Sunday. He said he simply could not pay expenses and lose the profits on that Sunday trade. Does that answer your question?

"Now the main thing I want the people to know about this saloon business is that the brewers have been entirely too free from blame. They have hidden in the background and let the poor saloon keepers stand the brunt of the fight. Why, five years ago that noted brewer, Carl Hoster, then President of the Brewers' Association, made a speech in which he said all the forces of nature were against the prohibitionist—that the little bees became intoxicated on the delicious extracts from the flowers they visited, that the tiny wasp wabbled as he flew away from drinking bouts in the clover field.

"I hope I am a Christian man, and what I am about to say may not seem un-Christianlike, but I do wish—that is I half wish at least—that one of those woozy, boozy little bees could come along in its lost and befuddled way and light on that Mr. Hoster's neck and sting him, and sting him hard. And I wish one of those clover-soused little wasps could bite his forehead."

MORE ABOUT GROHAN'S HEN.

It Takes a Trolley Ride, Paying Its Own Fare, and Becomes a Hobo.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The famous white Leghorn hen owned by John Grohan has decided that the life of a hobo is preferable to living in a flat. Grohan, who formerly lived in Glenville, moved to a flat in North Tarrytown last week. The small back yard caused the hen to grow morose and downhearted. Apparently, it—Grohan, despite the hen's intelligence, still ungratefully speaks of her as "it"—decided to return to its old home, where it could roam the fields.

Glenville is reached by trolley and the hen knew the road well, because it had often walked with Grohan to the trolley car mornings when he started for work. How to get a nickel car fare was a problem which the hen had to solve.

Grohan works for a weekly newspaper, which sells at 5 cents a copy. The hen went to the office on Friday night and got a copy to bring home. Fred Muskat, who keeps a meat shop across the street, always buys the weekly. When he saw the hen with the paper in its beak he thought it would be a good joke to take the paper, pay the hen a nickel, and send it back to the office. This must have been just what the hen wanted. Away it flew down the street carrying away the money. Muskat and his friends laughed and told Grohan about it.

The hen did not go home Friday night, but early yesterday morning it hopped on a trolley car. The conductor recognized it as Grohan's famous hen, and was going to put it off, when it opened its beak and dropped a nickel in his hand. He had to ring it up, and the hen stayed aboard until Glenville was reached. Then it hopped off and gave a loud cackle of freedom.

To-day it was reported that the hen was paying board by laying eggs at the neighbors' houses. It seemed happy in the new role of a hobo. Grohan, who spread the first stories about his hen, seemed as much surprised as any one to-night when he heard about its latest experience.

HE BORROWED A UNIFORM.

Yablonosky Also Got a Revolver and Then Accidentally Shot Himself.

Stanley Yablonosky, a farmer of Westwood, N. J., went to Brooklyn a week ago to visit friends in North Seventh Street. Yesterday there arrived at his friend's home another visitor, who is connected with the United States Marine Corps.

Yablonosky admired his uniform and expressed a wish to don it and have a picture taken with a revolver in his hand to send to his friends in Russia. The owner of the uniform consented, and after Yablonosky got it on he took the revolver, which was supposed to be empty. While going along Kent Avenue near South Third Street he began to examine the revolver. There happened to be a cartridge in it, which exploded, the bullet striking the Russian in the forearm.

He was taken into a store at 305 Kent Avenue and thence to the Williamsburg Hospital.

WATCH YOUR FURS.

Thieves Finding Them Most Profitable Loot—Some Recent Thefts.

Furs seem to have gone to the top of the thieves' list of desirable articles to steal, largely for the reason that insurance companies, night watchmen, and burglar alarm systems, and improved police methods are driving them from other fields of operation. It is harder to detect furs after they have once passed over the sewing machines of a fence's tailoring shop than to prove title to any other stolen possessions, save, perhaps, the bills you may have hoarded in your pocketbook. It is also harder to insure furs against loss by theft than to insure anything else unless it be your life if you have chosen aviation for a pastime.

The thieves know that they can handle furs more safely than any other commodity, that the "fences" pay more for furs than for any other goods—even more than for bolted silk—and never get as many as they need; also there is comparative freedom in fur stealing from the "follow-up" efforts of private detectives representing insurance companies who have had losses to pay.

Here are a few samples of what fur thieves have done in the last week, as indicated in the list of stolen goods sent by the police to loan shops and other places where stolen furs might re-enter trade channels. They entered a flat in Riverside Drive, the exact location of which the police will not divulge, and carried away one Persian lamb coat, three-quarters length, and a Persian lamb coat thirty-seven inches long, marked with the initials "M. D." From another apartment they took a woman's full length fur coat, kind not specified, lined with green and white brocaded silk, and a set of blue wolf furs with heads and tails attached.

Another haul contained so many furs that the thieves must have visited a storage loft or fur factory with an express wagon. In the list, which was sent out as having been a thief's loot on Oct. 13, are included six mink muffs, with heads, claws, and tails; fifteen mink shawls with tails and heads; 600 Japanese mink skins, not yet made up for market, some of them branded "D. B." and "S. B."

One reason assigned by the police for the sudden vogue in fur thefts and the success with which the thieves are working, is that at this time of year many housewives are having their furs brought out of Summer storage, and in putting them out to air to rid them of their Summery odor of moth balls and camphor, offer them as inviting bait to men who are handy at the art of breaking and entering. Estimates made by detectives familiar with the operations of apartment house thieves say that $300,000 will not be too high a figure to set on the probable fur thefts of the coming three months.

KUBELIK'S SECOND CONCERT.

He Plays a New Concerto by J. B. Foerster for the First Time.

At Mr. Kubelik's second concert given at the Hippodrome last evening, he brought forward a new composition, a concerto for violin in C minor, by one J. B. Foerster. It was announced as the first performance of it in public. Mr. J. B. Foerster, who is as yet unknown to fame, is said to be a young compatriot and friend of the violinist, who must have been strongly influenced by the ties of patriotism and friendship to study and perform a work with so little real musical value as this. There is a long and singularly ineffective first movement, a slow movement that gives Mr. Kubelik an opportunity to sing beautifully on his instrument, but to say little, and a finale in waltz rhythm that has only a very superficial charm. The composer makes no attempt to give any Bohemian character to his music, and evinces only an elementary command of orchestration. Violinists are not well supplied with modern concertos of lasting value, but Mr. Kubelik could do much better than to expend his remarkable powers upon such a vain effort as this.

He played also Saint Saëns's Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso and Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen" instead of the numbers originally announced on the programme; and the orchestral numbers were Esser's arrangement of Bach's G minor organ fugue with a chorale, and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Préludes." The audience was very large though considerably smaller than the one that greeted him a week ago.

CHICAGO HEARS MISS FARRAR

Record Matinee Audience at Her Concert for Benefit of Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—One of the largest matinée audiences known in Chicago in recent years gathered at the Auditorium Theatre to-day to greet Miss Geraldine Farrar in a concert for the benefit of the German Hospital. All seats had been sold by yesterday morning, and many were turned away this afternoon. Miss Farrar received a demonstration unusual even in Chicago.

Her programme consisted of fifteen arias and songs. Her most emphatic success was an aria from Wolf-Ferrari's "The Secret of Suzanne," which had never been heard in Chicago. After the concert the management of the Chicago Grand Opera Company announced that besides giving this one-act opera in Chicago it would be given on tour in a dozen smaller cities of the Middle West. Miss Farrar left at night for St. Paul, where she will give a concert.

BENKARD—LAKE.

Miss Edith Lake, daughter of Louis N. Lake of this city, and J. Gerald Benkard of 103 East Twenty-ninth Street, were married Saturday in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride was given away by her father, and J. Philip Benkard acted as best man. The wedding was a quiet one, owing to the recent death of Miss Lake's grandmother, and there was no reception. The engagement of the couple was known to a few intimate friends, but no announcement had been made of the date set for the wedding. After a brief wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Benkard will live at 127 East Nineteenth Street.

Mr. Benkard is the son of the late James Benkard, and has lived with his mother at their home in Twenty-ninth Street. He was Captain of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., for several years, and served in the Spanish war in Troop A.

Early Curtain on "Garden of Allah."

Liebler & Co. determined yesterday that hereafter the curtain at the Century Theatre will rise at 8 o'clock promptly, on account of the length of the performance of "The Garden of Allah." The play opens with a scene indicative of the spirit of the desert, and the auditorium is in darkness during the passage of the scene.

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CAN JUDGE A NATION BY WOMAN'S STATUS

Its Use of Sugar and Soap Also a Criterion, Dr. Wiley Tells the Suffragists.

SAYS AMERICA STANDS FIRST

Miss Breckinridge Calls Ballot a Necessity; Time for Indifference Past, Says Miss Johnston.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—"If a country treats its women right, eats more sugar and consumes more soap per head than any other country, then it is the greatest nation," declared Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Government's Chemistry Bureau, in his address this afternoon at the National American Woman Suffrage Convention. He was introduced by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the association, as "the man who is trying to give us a fair chance to live," and after enumerating the things that make for a country's greatness, he narrowed the essentials down to the three he named. By these tokens, he concluded, America is first.

Besides Dr. Wiley, Mary Johnston of Richmond, Sophronisba Breckinridge of the University of Chicago, and Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Mich., spoke. To-night the officers of the association gave a reception for delegates.

Miss Breckinridge devoted her address to the suffrage question from the viewpoint of the workingwoman. She expressed her conviction "that the ballot is at present a domestic necessity and that housekeeping is a public function."

"Politics at its best," said Mrs. Crane, "is a noble profession, in which we would fain engage. Woman's interest in public affairs by reason of her age-long experience in home-making and mothering of children has fitted her for politics, just as well as has man's activities in trade."

Miss Johnston told how she thought women might be improved physically "in sweep and power," mentally "in education," and spiritually with the "nobler and wider heart," and she added:

"She can do what she will. And now the thing of all others to be desired is that she will it. The time has passed when indifference will be tolerated. Women must rouse themselves to action. The crying needs of the time demand it. And with the ballot in our hands and with the will to produce better conditions our achievement will be unsurpassed."

The new constitution is first on the programme to-morrow morning. The election of officers also is set for to-morrow morning.

IDA LEWIS SLOWLY DYING.

Newport Residents Visit Lime Rocks Light to Express Sympathy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 22.—Lime Rocks lighthouse was visited to-day by all classes to learn of Ida Lewis, its keeper for many years, who is ill.

Dr. William A. Sherman, who was called to the lighthouse, said to-night that Ida Lewis was stricken with apoplexy in the kitchen of the house Saturday morning as she was about to light the fire. She had not regained consciousness, and, he said, there was no chance for her recovery.

"She is unable to take medicine or food," the doctor declared, "and I do not believe she can last more than a day."

Among residents of Newport there is great sorrow, and every one expressed regret for her serious illness.

BARONESS FRANCHETTI DEAD

She Was Miss Hallgarten of New York—Known for Her Philanthropies.

Baroness Alice Franchetti, wife of the Baron Leopoldo Franchetti of Rome, died yesterday at Leysin, Switzerland. The Baroness had devoted much of her time to philanthropic and educational work in Italy, and was held in the highest esteem in that country, where her efforts to promote the welfare of others were well known. Her husband's estates are in Umbria, Italy. There she started industrial schools, her hope being to revive the old industries of the country, such as weaving.

Baroness Franchetti, who was Miss Alice Hallgarten, daughter of Adolph Hallgarten of this city, was married abroad about twelve years ago. She was 37 years old.

The Rev. John H. Alday.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—The Rev. John H. Alday, one of the founders of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, died at his home in Ocean Grove to-day. He was born in Kingston, Jamaica, 83 years ago, and before he entered the Methodist ministry in 1851 was a practicing physician. He was a member of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church during his active ministry, which ended in 1874, and served as pastor of many well-known Philadelphia churches. He had lived in Ocean Grove since its inception as a camp meeting resort.

Ebenezer Jennings.

Ebenezer Jennings, a former President of the Central Trust Company of Chicago, died Saturday night at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. James Mathison, 92 Fairview Avenue, Jersey City. He was born in New York City 82 years ago. He settled in Chicago, where he organized the Pullman Laundry Car Company. A brother, G. W. Jennings of Kansas City, and a sister, Mrs. William Booser of Ann Arbor, Mich., survive him.

Capt. Winfield S. Pendleton.

ISLESBORO, Me., Oct. 22.—Capt. Winfield S. Pendleton, one of the original members of the firm of Pendleton Brothers, ship owners and brokers of Islesboro and New York, and for many years a master of sailing vessels, died to-day, aged 64 years. He was a member of the State Senate.

Bishop of Panama Dead.

PANAMA, Oct. 22.—The Right Rev. Javier Junguito, Bishop of Panama since 1899, died last night from heart disease.

Obituary Notes.

LUCY MORGAN STREET, wife of William A. Street, a shipping merchant, died yesterday of indigestion, after a three weeks' illness at her Summer home in Sea Bright, N. J. She was born in this city 60 years ago, and lived at 43 Park Avenue. She was the daughter of the late Henry and Margaret Morgan of this city. Mrs. Street gave freely of her means for the improvement of the roads about Sea Bright. She leaves, besides a husband, a son and two daughters.

Dr. EDWARD PAYSON TURNER, a member of the Maine Legislature from New Vineyard and formerly a resident of this city, died on Friday of pneumonia after a few hours' illness. He was born in New Vineyard 56 years ago and studied medicine in Portland and at the Long Island College Hospital. He practiced medicine in this city for many years, and was affiliated with Tammany Hall and later with Republican politics. He had a large farm in New Vineyard and also a mill in Stratton. He married a Miss Etta Snow thirteen years ago, and was elected to the Maine Legislature last year.

MELVINA GRANDY BUSBY, widow of Leonard J. Busby, a flour merchant, died of heart disease on Saturday at her home in Glen Cove, L. I. She was born in this city and was 66 years old. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Morgan N. Daboll and Mrs. Thomas L. Leeming.

HENRY STRONG, a former President of the Santa Fe Railroad and a retired lawyer, died on Saturday in Denver, Col. His father was American Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, and he himself was born there. He was 82 years old and lived in Chicago and Santa Barbara, Cal., since he retired from legal practice thirty-five years ago.

CHRISTIAN E. MENTZINGER of 205 Keap Street, Brooklyn, died there on Friday in his 74th year. He was born in Philadelphia, and had been a resident of Brooklyn fifty-five years.

DANIEL CLEARY of 288 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, died of apoplexy on Friday in his 70th year. He was born in Ireland and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BOEHM.—Oct. 16, 548 West 164th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Boehm, a son.
LEZINSKY.—Oct. 18, 900 West 115th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Lezinsky, a son.
LUBETKIN.—Oct. 20, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Lubetkin, a son.
SCHWARTZ.—Oct. 20, 860 East 10th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Schwartz, a son.
SCHWARZ.—Oct. 18, 210 West 107th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Schwarz, a daughter.
TABLEPORTER.—Oct. 20, 235 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Tableporter, a son.

Married.

SMYTH—ROGERS.—On Sunday, Oct. 22, 1911, by the Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Olive R. Rogers to William D. Smyth, Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., papers please copy.

WHITTEMORE—SIM.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, 1911, at the North Presbyterian Church, New York City, by the Rev. John R. Mackay, Ph. D., assisted by the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., Adelaide Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Sim, to Louis Ramsay Whittemore.

BAUMANN—TERRY.—Oct. 18, Jeannette Terry to Albert P. Baumann.
BOONE—TOMLINSON.—Oct. 12, Addie B. Tomlinson to J. Daniel Boone.
LEIBERT—GUTTENTAG.—Oct. 22, Mollie Guttentag to Alfred A. Leibert.
MARKS—HIRSCH.—Oct. 18, Stella S. Hirsch, to Marcus H. Marks.
PAUL—PETERSON.—Oct. 19, Mabell Peterson, to George A. Paul.
PORTER—CLARKE.—Oct. 20, Cora M. Clarke to Roy W. Porter.
SIMMONS—WILKINS.—Oct. 18, Clara Wilkins to Harry L. Simmons.
VAUSE—JORDAN.—Oct. 17, Evelyn N. Jordan to William B. Vause.
WEILL—MITNICK.—Oct. 18, Ida Mitnick to Nathan L. Weill.

Brooklyn.

BRENNEN—McGRATH.—Oct. 18, Josephine M. McGrath to Joseph F. Brennan.
LAZARUS—WEILL.—Oct. 17, Hattie Weill to Paul N. Lazarus.
VAN HOUSEN—KREPS.—Oct. 18, Nellie M. Kreps to Chauncey V. Van Housen.

Died.

BRUNDRETT.—Suddenly, Oct. 20, while on his way to Hot Springs, Va., Robert Brundrett, beloved husband of Ella T. Brundrett. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., at 10 A. M. Monday, Oct. 23. Dayton (Ohio) papers please copy.

BUSBY.—On Oct. 21, Melvina Grandy, widow of Leonard J. Busby. Funeral services will be held Tuesday, Oct. 24, at 10:15 A. M., at her late residence, Germelwyn, Glen Cove, L. I. Carriages will meet at the Nassau Station the train leaving New York and Brooklyn at 9 A. M.

CLARK.—At Hotel St. Remo, on Oct. 21, 1911, Frank Elliotte, younger son of Richard U. and Katherine B. Clark. Funeral services private. Montreal (Canada) papers please copy.

CONNORS.—Michael Connors, Sr., beloved husband of the late Margaret Connors, (nee Griffin,) Thursday, Oct. 19, 1911, at 1:30 P. M. Funeral from late residence, 328 East 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio, Monday, Oct. 23, at 8:30 A. M. Requiem high mass at St. Xavier Church at 9 A. M.

CUGLE.—On Sunday, Oct. 22, Robert McDowell Cugle. Funeral services at his late residence, 134 West 86th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 24, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

DECKER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 20, 1911, Thompson W. Decker, son of the late Thompson W. and Maria Decker. Funeral services at his residence, 319 West 88th St., on Monday, Oct. 23, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

FOOTE.—At her late residence, Englewood, N. J., Belle Palmer, wife of John A. Foote, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio. Burial private. Cleveland and European papers please copy.

HEMINWAY.—Saturday, Oct. 21, Homer Heminway in his 78th year, at his late residence, 8 West 51st St., N. Y. City, after a short illness. Services at his home at 11 A. M. Tuesday. Interment at Watertown, Conn.

HENLEY.—On Saturday, Oct. 21, 1911, James W. Henley, aged 91 years. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 436 East 138th St., on Monday, Oct. 23, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

KUTTRUFF.—On Oct. 21, 1911, at her residence, 221 Congress St., Brooklyn, Augusta, daughter of Helene and the late William Kuttruff. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

MILLET.—Jessie Millet, beloved wife of Albert Millet, Saturday, Oct. 21, at 5:30 P. M., at Cincinnati, Ohio. Interment Monday afternoon, Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, at 3 P. M.

MINIS.—On Sunday, Oct. 22, at his residence, 117 East 78th St., Philip H. Minis. Notice of funeral later. Baltimore and Savannah papers please copy.

MINZESHEIMER.—On Sunday, Oct. 22, Henrietta, beloved wife of Charles Minzesheimer. Funeral services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Av. and 43d St., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 24, at 9:30 o'clock.

O'CONNELL.—Olive Gardiner, beloved wife of Frank L. O'Connell, suddenly on Oct. 22. Funeral services at residence of her father, Baldwin Gardiner Cooke, M. D., 531 West 141st St., Tuesday, 3:30 P. M. Interment Wednesday, 10 A. M., Woodlawn Cemetery. Alumnae of Wadleigh High School and members of Phi Beta Kappa Sorority of New York Training School for Teachers are especially invited.

PHELPS.—On Oct. 20, at New York, suddenly, Charles Haring Phelps, in his 65th year. Funeral private.

PREBLE.—At New Brighton, S. I., Oct. 21, William P. Preble, at the age of ninety-two years and six months. Portland papers please copy.

REED.—Suddenly Sunday evening, Oct. 22, 1911, the Rev. John J. Reed, aged 71 years, at his late residence, Woodridge Place, Leonia, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHOVE.—On Sunday, Oct. 22, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edmund Janes Palmer, Mrs. Cornelia Elizabeth Shove, wife of the late Rev. Benjamin Shove of Syracuse, N. Y., in her 82d year. Services Tuesday, Oct. 24, at 5 P. M., at 103 West 86th St. Interment at Syracuse, N. Y.

STREET.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 22, at the Hermitage, Seabright, N. J., Lucy Morgan, wife of William A. Street, daughter of the late Henry and Mary Caroline Morgan. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., at 10:30 A. M. Tuesday, Oct. 24. Interment at Poughkeepsie.

VALENTINE.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Oct. 19, 1911, Harry Hoffman Valentine, in his 43d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 227 Mills St., on Monday, Oct. 23, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

WHITE.—In New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21, 1911, Anna E., widow of Willard W. White. Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Elm St., New Haven, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

YOUNG.—Suddenly on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1911, Charles Titus Young, beloved husband of Jane Willits Young. Funeral services from his late residence, 866 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, at 8:30 o'clock.

COTTA.—Caroline M., Oct. 20, aged 60. Funeral 851

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

President Taft, in his recent discussion of the Sherman law and of the relations of that law to the affairs of the large corporations, voiced the sentiment that it was far better that corporations should bring themselves fully within the requirements of the law than that it should be left to the Government to compel compliance with it. The United States Steel Corporation, in the decision which it reached last week to terminate its lease of the Great Northern ore lands and to lower the freight rate on ore on the railroads which it controls in the Lake Superior district, had in view, it is very reasonable to assume, the purpose to rid itself of agreements or practices which might bring it under the ban of the law in the event of a suit brought against it under the Sherman "Anti-trust" act. Sight is not to be lost, of course, of the probability that purely business reasons played a part in the corporation's decision to give up its lease of the Great Northern ore properties. The fact is patent, however, that by the termination of the ore lease and the reduction in freight rates the Steel Corporation is withdrawing from a position which was criticised in the recent report of the Commissioner of Corporations to the President, and this suggests that the controlling motive in this matter was a desire to bring itself more fully within the law. The corporation's control over ore lands, and in particular its acquisition of control of the Great Northern ore lands, and the freight rates charged by the roads under its control were pointed to as the chief grounds upon which any charge could be made of a monopolistic tendency in the management of the Steel Corporation. With these two grounds removed, there can be no question that the position of the Steel Corporation is thereby strengthened. To this extent the action of the corporation last week serves to lessen the apprehension which may be felt at the possibility of a suit against the company. The strength which the stock displayed after last Wednesday's news indicated that this was the consensus of financial opinion. Much encouragement can rightfully be taken from the course which the chief of the country's industrial corporations is pursuing in this matter. The management of the Steel Corporation has repeatedly professed its desire not only to deal fairly with all, but to keep fully within the requirements of law. The steps which it took last week were entirely in keeping with this professed policy. It would be going too far to say that what the Steel Corporation has done has entirely dispelled the belief of the possibility of a suit, for, as a matter of fact, it has not yet been clearly defined just what is and what is not legal in corporate organization under the Sherman law. Progress is being made in that direction, however, and meanwhile the willingness of the Steel Corporation to withdraw from a position which the Governmental bureau had found open to serious criticism is additional proof of the corporation's willingness to meet reasonable public opinion and to submit to such modification of its position as may reasonably be required of it. Such an attitude on the part of the country's corporations would in itself prove decidedly helpful in solving the perplexities of the present so-called "trust situation," and there is reason, therefore, to look upon last week's developments in the affairs of the Steel Corporation as genuinely good news.

It is still too early to gauge accurately the effect of the Steel Corporation's decision on the future of the Great Northern ore certificates, although it is probable that there is some good ground for the calmer view regarding the future of these certificates which prevailed after the first severe break which occurred in them following the information that the lease of these lands to the Steel Corporation's subsidiary was to be terminated. It is commonly accepted that the reduction in freight rates on ore upon which the Steel Corporation has determined will lead to similar reductions by other railroads serving the Lake Superior district, and this, of course, would result in a reduction in the cost of iron production, which will inure to the benefit of the independent steelmakers, whose cost will be correspondingly lowered. It is quite possible that this promised reduction in rates on ore to the upper lake ports will give support to the movement among independent steelmakers to obtain a reduction in freight rates in the Pittsburgh district, and in that event the cost of iron and steel manufacture will be still further modified. The present condition of keen competition in the iron trade, which has already, as trade authorities report, caused prices to decline close to the cost level, make it possible that lower rates on ore will temporarily force still lower prices for iron and steel, but this consideration in no way lessens the importance to be attached to the changes which the Steel Corporation proposes making on the railroads under its control.

Whatever disadvantages attach to the present low level of prices in the steel and iron trade and elsewhere, last week's record of the country's foreign trade during the month of September made it clear that our exports have thereby been stimulated and that the country is adding at a rapid rate to its already very large credit balance abroad. Foreign trade in September exceeded all previous records for that month, exports having increased from $168,000,000 to $195,000,000, compared with Sepetmber a year ago, while the increase in imports was only from $117,000,000 to $125,000,000. The credit balance for the month amounted to $70,000,000, bringing the nine months' excess of exports over imports up to $322,000,000. This is a showing which under normal monetary conditions at this centre would be finding reflection in an inflow of funds to this market from abroad, but as a matter of fact we continue to make heavy remittances to the other side in the shape of loans to the foreign markets. We are carrying on this side a very large amount of commercial bills, which usually are discounted in the European markets, and thus foreign exchange rates have been steadily mounting in the face of record exports. Contrasting sharply with the ease which this movement suggests is the position of the French money market, which last week found it expedient to resort to a further discrimination against finance bills. While still discounting trade bills at 3½ per cent., the Paris market is now charging 4 per cent. on the discount of finance bills, with the purpose, of course, of checking the demands upon that market. The past week's statement of the Bank of France showed an increase in loans, and it is evident that the French market has not yet righted the conditions which led up to the recent increase in the Bank rate. So extraordinary has been the movement of money to Europe that some of our bankers are accepting the view that, as a matter of fact, Europe has been withdrawing capital from this country. This, however, is not in accord with the testimony of other bankers, that Europe is not now disposing of any large amount of American securities, having largely reduced its holdings of our stocks during the recent liquidation, and that as a matter of fact, the money being borrowed here is being obtained by Europe for the ordinary conduct of business. The demand is falling on this market because it is, for the time being, the cheapest money centre of the world. This is because of home conditions which restrict the use of money and put it at the disposal of Europe at a season when usually a large amount of European money is employed in this country.

The stock market last week, apart from the extent to which it was dominated by the developments in the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation presented an irregular record, though there was not lacking on several days a display of considerable strength. The loss in Great Northern ore certificates was altogether exceptional, and, on the other hand, further gains were made in parts of the list. The declaration of an initial dividend on American Beet Sugar common was one of the interesting incidents of the week which served to emphasize the contrasts which the present situation affords.

COPPER FIRM IN PARIS.

Stocks Buoyant on Better Reports from New York—Rally Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The restless tone, alternately optimistic and pessimistic, which characterized the week's Bourse was largely dissipated on Saturday by more favorable reports of Congo negotiations.

Judging by the strengthening effect caused on the market by the optimistic semi-official notes on the Congo given out during the last twenty-four hours, the Bourse, which closed firmer than it has done in a long time, seems likely to experience a general rally this week.

The principal feature was the copper stocks, which remained buoyant all the week and closed firmest, especially Rio Tintos, on better reports from New York.

As far as gold shipments from America are concerned they are generally explained by the fact of the cheapness of rates and by the desire of France to create for herself an absolutely impregnable financial position. Rumors that the gold is finally destined for Germany are also circulated, but are absolutely unconfirmed.

STOCKS DULL IN BERLIN.

Political Influences and Threatened Strikes Check Movements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Tripoli's complications, the question of Congo compensation, and the revolution in China all tended to deprive the Berlin Boerse, during the week, of briskness and the slightest inclination toward speculation.

In addition to these injurious political influences, the prospects of industrial strikes in the Ruhr-Essen district tended toward checking any move by the most daring home stock buyers.

American and Canadian railway shares were fairly steady in consequence of the prolongation of the transatlantic passenger pool for five years. Shipping shares rose the first of the week but closed at the end lower than the previous week.

LONDON STOCKS INACTIVE.

But Prices Are Maintained—Markets Prepared for Recovery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Markets have been so inactive during the week that many brokers are complaining that they did not make enough to pay their office boys. Nevertheless, prices were maintained and in some directions advanced. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the possibility of prolonged trouble in China adds another centre of disturbance.

That the markets neither staggered nor collapsed is proof that speculative positions were cleared by recent liquidations, and thus the ground is prepared for a strong recovery, once unfavorable political factors disappear.

The money market remains fairly easy so far as short loans are concerned. Opinions as to whether the Bank of England will have to reduce or advance the official rate before the close of the year are about evenly divided.

STRIVING TO KEEP BUDGET TOTAL DOWN

Controller Says the Estimate of $190,000,000 Is Pure Guess Work.

$14,000,000 JUMP LIKELY

Of This $4,000,000 Will Be Due to Teachers' Equal Pay Legislation—First Hearing Thursday.

Up to a late hour last night Controller Prendergast, President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, and Borough President McAneny, comprising the Board of Estimate's Budget Committee, were busy at the City Club examining the demands on the budget of 1912 of the various city departments.

Controller Prendergast left the conference at 10 o'clock to say that the committee expected to have the tentative budget ready by Thursday. There will be no general public hearing on Tuesday, as has been stated, but there will be a public hearing on Friday, as ordered by the Board of Estimate three weeks ago.

"It is the intention of the committee," he said, "to give ample time for full discussion at the public hearing. There will then be full time to make any changes which may be necessary before the budget has to be finally passed, on Oct. 31.

"It might be added that there has never in the history of the city been so much care taken to keep the various taxpayers' associations informed in regard to the nature of the estimates submitted by the different departments. We have issued bulletins every few days as the estimates have come in, which have been distributed among 170 different taxpayers' organizations, and every increase of any kind has been fully set forth in these statements."

Tentative estimates printed yesterday, which put the budget for next year at nearly $190,000,000, were unauthorized and incorrect, the Controller stated, and explained that, as a matter of fact, the amounts of nine in the thirty-one items contained in the tentative list had not yet been decided on and that the amounts charged to several other important items were guesses only.

Yesterday's printed estimate put the budget at $189,335,328, as against $173,967,835 last year. This is an increase of about $15,000,000 over the budget of 1911 which, the Controller wanted it understood, had no official warrant.

Yesterday's conference was occupied from 4 to after 7 o'clock on the demands of the Department of Education, which last year took more than $29,000,000 and this year is to require of the taxpayers about $4,000,000 more because of the equal pay for women legislation.

Other departments whose demands for the new year have not been settled include the Police, Fire, Water, Gas, and Electricity, Street Cleaning, Charities, Finance, and Bridges, and the payments to charitable institutions.

The Controller said before the meeting began that one of the great difficulties before the committee was the failure of the departments to show any real advances in efficiency such as might be expected from the increases demanded over last year's allowances.

"These increases in the departmental allowances which were printed this morning," he said, "are mere demands. There is very little to demonstrate that they mean increased service. The departments have failed to show, in most instances, that they could not increase their efficiency with the money they are already spending. There is undoubtedly plenty of room for increased efficiency with the amounts that were allowed under this year's budget."

That there will be an increase in the total budget, however, seems inevitable from the operation of the natural increases in expenditures chargeable to the growth of the city and the mandatory increases resulting from legislation, such as additional appointments, salary increases, &c. Altogether, the necessary provisions over those of last year total about $14,000,000. Of this amount the largest item is the $4,000,000 increase due to the adoption of equal pay for women teachers. New activities and the natural increase in departmental requirements as a result of the growth of the city may call for $4,000,000 more, and the State direct tax adds another $4,600,000, while the increase in charges on the city debt makes up the final $1,400,000, in the estimated necessary increase of $14,000,000.

It was pointed out yesterday that the $3,500,000 which was quoted last Spring as the increase in the cost of education which the equal pay for women teachers would involve is increased by anywhere from $200,000 to more than $300,000 by the clause in the bill which calls for an additional $800 a year for women assistants to Principals, whose pay is to be raised from $1,600 to $2,400 a year. Miss Strachan, in her defense of the bill before Mayor Gaynor last week, said that the clause affected "only 388 out of more than 17,000 women teachers." An increase of $800 annually in the pay of these 388 means an addition of $308,800 to the budget. In addition to this sum there is an admitted shortage of about $200,000 in the estimates of the cost of education for next year as made public when the Equal Pay bill was before the Legislature. This amount, added to the $308,800, would bring the early calculation of $3,500,000 up to more than $4,000,000.

Every increase of $1,000,000 in the budget means an increase of 1½ points in the tax rate, a point being one-tenth of a mill on the basis of $1. The calculation of Mayor Gaynor, on the increase in the tax rate chargeable to the Equal Pay bill, showed that it would add 4-10 of a mill on the $3,500,000 basis. This, he pointed out, would make an increase of 4 cents on a valuation of $100. These figures were shown by a calculation made yesterday, on the basis of $4,000,000 for the added expense of the Department of Education, to be a considerable understatement.

The budget for 1911, after deducting the $32,000,000 supplied by the general fund, and less the county budget of nearly $5,500,000, called for $136,895,686.96 to be supplied out of taxation on real estate. On the assessed valuation of $8,216,763,287 the rate became 1.65953. The addition of the $4,000,000 to this year's budget would bring the total to be paid by real estate taxation up to $140,359,686.96, and would make the tax rate 1.70821, or an increase of .4868 or nearly five-tenths of a mill on the dollar.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

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STEEL MILLS KEPT BUSY

No Increase In Capacity Shown, but Small Orders Are Accumulating —Cut In Tin Plate.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22.—It develops that buying of all grades of pig iron for the last sixty days has been more general than reported, the trading having been done quietly, and small lots being chiefly involved. Notwithstanding fractional declines, the present is really a lively market compared with that of last August. Shipments during October also have been surprisingly large. Consumers are encountering the new experience of being obliged to keep after makers with urgent requests for deliveries. Stocks, particularly of foundry iron in Valley furnace yards, are at their minimum for this year. There has been a decided reduction of stock piles since the opening of the month.

There is a reason for this near shortage of prompt iron. It lies in the fact that the present low price levels prevent most of the idle furnaces of the region from coming into blast. None but the most economically situated furnaces can run at present prices and come out whole. At least ten furnaces in Valleys territory are permanently out of the list of possible active stacks until better prices are made.

In this respect the foundry iron makers are even better off than the producers of steel-making grades of iron. The Valley market at the close of the week presented the unprecedented alignment of an even dollar "spread" between each of the three standard grades of pig iron—Bessemer at $14.50, Valleys; No. 2 foundry at $13.50, Valleys, and basic iron at $12.50, Valleys. Sales of substantial tonnages at these figures for deliveries over the remainder of the year were made during the week. This in spite of the fact that it is still an open question whether costs of production on standard basic are not higher per ton than on No. 2 foundry iron at the average Valley plant, with ore bought at the present season's prices.

Stocks of pig iron at steel works in Pittsburgh territory likewise have declined, so that prospects of an accelerated demand are good. In the face of this situation prices hardly held their own during the week. Sales of Bessemer pig iron, two blocks aggregating 2,000 tons, showed a price of $14.50, Valleys, as against the last previous sale at $14.65, Valley furnace. The new price is equal to $15.40, delivered Pittsburgh, and is the lowest level Bessemer iron has reached since the Fall of 1908.

The small consumer is holding up the market in steel remarkably well. While no increases in operating capacity at the mills are shown in the schedules for the coming week, it is a fact that the mills have more forward business on books than at the opening of the month. Small orders have been gradually accumulating. The small consumer's action in taking advantage of the disorganized price situation is directly responsible for this. Another week's sales like the last two, will bring a slight increase in operating capacity in merchant steel, bars, pipe, structural, sheets, and small plates. Sheets in particular show decided activity, and wire mills report slightly better bookings.

Interest in the price situation in finished steel centred around tin plate, following the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company's action in reducing tin plate $4 a ton, making the new price $3.40 per 100-pound box, as against the former figure of $3.60. This was $2 more of a cut than was expected, but it just about met the extremes of shading by the independents during the last sixty days. Those of the independent tin plate manufacturers who had been endeavoring to uphold the old list, promptly quoted the new price, but there was no heavy increase in buying, which has been sluggish for a month or more, the heavy export trade in tin plate alone keeping the Steel Corporation's mills going. The falling off in domestic demand was so pronounced that yesterday the corporation closed its plants at Leechburg and Hyde Park, Penn., causing idleness to about 1,500 men.

Shading of $1 a ton in plates is reported from the West, below the previous minimum. Otherwise the week saw no change in finished steel prices. There continues to be a promise of active buying of steel cars, the primary lines having large inquiries in the market. The prospect for Winter rolling of rails, however, is poor.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of items referred to:

7,494. KNOCKED DOWN AND COLLAPSIBLE BOATS.—An American Consul reports that a member of a sailing club in East Africa would be pleased to receive from American manufacturers catalogues and specifications of knocked down and collapsible boats, sailing and rowing.

7,495. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.—A report from an American Consulate states that a local resident has made application for the agency for American manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery. This man has an acquaintance with most of the planters of the district and from them he has received inquiries on various occasions resulting in his determination to secure a local agency for all necessary implements, except the largest, such as binders, thrashers, &c., and including such as plows, grape presses, seed planters, &c. This prospective agent wishes to correspond with firms that carry all of these articles in stock. He is in a position to rent and equip a store and showroom in an advantageous location for the exclusive exhibition of these goods, and can furnish as references local banks and shipping companies.

7,496. DYNAMOS AND STORAGE BATTERIES.—An agent for automobiles in a city of France, whose name can be obtained from the Bureau of Manufacturers, informed an American Consulate that he would like to receive catalogues and price lists from American manufacturers of dynamos and storage batteries for lighting systems for automobiles, of dynamos for lighting systems and current supply to the motor, and dynamos for lighting, current supply, and for starting the motor without cranking.

7,497. PAPER AND TIN SIGNS AND ADDRESSING AND MANIFOLDING MACHINES.—An American Consular officer in Canada that represents a firm in his district desires connections with manufacturers of paper and tin signs, as its present connections are unsatisfactory. This firm will also in the near future be in need of addressing and manifold copying machines, for its own use, and would be glad to hear from manufacturers of such articles.

7,498. WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.—A report from an American Consul in a European country states that a furniture works in his district is interested in American woodworking machinery. The firm intends to increase its production, and will require the following machines: One circular band saw, one variety wood worker, one alternating long saw with automatic feed, two single spindle shapers, and two surface planers with cylinders. The firm is also desirous of purchasing an American gas motor of 24 horse power. Attention is called to the fact that European manufacturers are making an effort to secure this order, and it is therefore important that the quotations submitted by American firms be precise in all details. No time should be lost by merely first sending illustrated catalogues without prices. Quotations should be cost, insurance and freight, certain city, and may be either addressed to the Consulate submitting the report or sent direct to the firm. This firm is of high standing and does not care to purchase through middlemen.

7,499. CATTLE OF GOOD MILKING STRAIN.—An American Consulate reports that on account of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in European countries and the consequent prohibition of imports from such countries there appears to be a good market for the sale of American cattle. Farmers especially desire bulls, and heifers about eight months old, of good milking strain. The former prices paid for these, it is stated, were about $100 for the heifers and $125 for bulls, or $150 to $200 delivered. One farmer alone stated that he is prepared to enter into negotiations for a trial order of eighteen heifers and two bulls.

7,500. AMERICAN HARDWARE.—One of the oldest firms in Latin America engaged in the import business has recently opened in a prominent location a retail hardware store. The firm already represents several American manufacturers, and is willing to take up any special or general line which shows promises of success. An American Consular officer advises exporters of this class of goods to write to this firm, sending catalogues and price lists.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
BROAD & BEAVER STS., NEW YORK
Business Founded 1795. Reorganized 1879

Engravers & Printers

BANK NOTES, STOCK CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, ETC., WITH SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING ✠ LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING ✠ RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES
PLAYING CARDS IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

Branches in the United States
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH SAN FRANCISCO

WISCONSIN IN TOBACCO FIGHT

Planters Will Join Trust Opposition, Governor Wires Brandeis.

Opposition to the reorganization plan of the American Tobacco Company on the part of tobacco-growing States, as exemplified by the activity of the Attorneys General of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, has spread to Wisconsin. Gov. Francis E. McGovern of that State telegraphed yesterday to Louis D. Brandeis asking him to represent the tobacco growers and manufacturers of Wisconsin, and Mr. Brandeis accepted the commission. He will probably be designated as a special Assistant Attorney General of Wisconsin for the purpose.

Mr. Brandeis, who is in this city, is associated with Felix H. Levy as counsel for several independent tobacco organizations.

"It is evident," said Mr. Brandeis last night, "that sentiment against the proposed plan of reorganization is becoming aroused in various parts of the country. The planters and manufacturers of Wisconsin fear that they will be crushed by the tobacco combination if the present plan goes through. Wisconsin is one of the largest producers of cigar leaf, ranking second only to Ohio. It is also the home of important manufacturing interests. I replied to Gov. McGovern that I would be glad to represent his State in the pending proceedings."

Naming Good Roads Delegates.

The Governors of ten States and New Mexico have already appointed delegates to the American Good Roads Congress, which is to be held in conjunction with the eighth annual convention of American Road Builders' Association at Rochester on Nov. 14 to 17. These appointments are made in response to the invitation extended by Gov. Dix, who also invited the provinces of Canada. These last are yet to be heard from.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty Reduced on Disks for Automobile Goggles—Other Tariff Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained the contention of the Motor Car Equipment Company for lower duty on disks for automobile goggles. They were returned by Collector Loeb as manufactures of glass, with a duty at the rate of 10 cents per dozen pairs and 45 per cent. ad valorem. According to the importers, the disks are in the category of "glass, ground," and as such entitled to enter at 1⅝ cents per pound and 5 per cent. on the value. This claim is sustained and the Collector reversed.

It was decided by the board that A. A. Vantine & Co. must stand a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem on Japanese stone lanterns. They were returned as granite, dressed or polished, under the present tariff. Claims for lower rates of duty are denied by Judge McClelland.

The board took favorable action on protests filed by Evan Arthur Leigh. The merchandise was invoiced as "leather hides," but was returned by the Appraiser as "finished leather." Duty was assessed at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 451 as "dressed upper and all other leather." Among the claims made by the importer was that the merchandise should be granted entry as "buff and split leather," provided for in the proviso to Paragraph 450. After hearing the testimony of the customs official passing the goods Judge McClelland finds in favor of the importer. The Collector is reversed.

H. Wolff & Co. were sustained in a claim for a reduction in the assessment imposed on sash brooches made of vulcanized rubber scrollwork, having the customary brooch pin and catch attached. The articles were classified as jewelry, with a tax of 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers' contention that the merchandise is vulcanized rubber, and as such dutiable at 35 per cent. under the Dingley act of 1897, is sustained.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 21. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES 2,817,075.

Range for Year 1910. High	Low	Range for Year 1911. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 21. Bid.	Ask	Net Change Week's	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Oct. 21. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 21, '11.
251	245	245 June 13.	235 Jan. 20.	205	225	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Sept. 1, '11.	3	Q	207	207	207	207	..	10
15	7½	9¾ May 31.	2 Oct. 7.	3	3¼	+ ½	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000	.....	..	..	3	3½	2⅝	3⅛	10¼	7,800
54¾	27	34 Feb. 3.	9¾ Oct. 18.	11	12	— ½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,050,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	11	11¼	9¾	11¼	33½	3,800
90⅜	55½	71⅝ June 19.	44⅜ Sept.	53⅜	53⅝	+ 1⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Aug. 28, '11.	50c	Q	52⅜	54⅝	50⅞	53⅜	71⅜	86,050
49½	35	60½ May 18.	46 Jan. 3.	51	52	+ 2½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600	.....	..	..	51	51	50½	50½	48½	700
47¼	24	59⅝ Oct. 20.	30¾ Jan. 12.	58⅜	59	+ ⅞	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	58	59¾	57	58⅞	37½	79,312
13⅞	6⅞	12½ May 8.	8⅞ Jan. 6.	9⅞	10⅜	— ¼	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	10⅝	10⅝	9⅞	10½	9	2,800
82¼	62	88⅝ May 23.	77 Jan. 6.	83¼	86	— ¾	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 2, '11.	1¼	Q	87	87	85½	85¾	71	2,955
72⅞	39½	58¼ July 19.	42⅜ Sept. 28.	47⅞	48¾	— 1⅞	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	½	Q	51	51	45½	46½	55¼	7,200
120	100	120 May 23.	114 Oct. 10.	113½	114½	— 5	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	115	115	115	115	..	200
69⅝	52½	62⅝ Feb. 28.	45½ Sept. 26.	46	46½	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11.	2½	Q	50½	51	45⅜	48½	66⅞	13,010
301	237	245 Mar. 27.	201 Sept. 26.	205	212	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	8	Q	210	210	210	210	255	170
8½	4	5 June 15.	3⅛ Sept. 22.	3½	4	+ ¼	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅞	100
29¼	16⅝	25¾ July 11.	16½ Aug. 28.	18	18½	+ ½	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,057,000	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	17½	18¼	17½	18¼	21	800
17⅝	10½	12⅝ Feb. 14.	8 Aug. 11.	8⅝	8¾	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	12½	700
46⅞	25½	34 Feb. 14.	26¼ Oct. 4.	28	28½	— ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	28	28	28	28	34¼	200
62½	29	43¾ May 22.	30⅞ Sept. 25.	33½	34½	— 1¼	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	..	35⅞	35⅞	33¾	34½	41	1,900
115	102¼	110⅝ Mar. 1.	103 Oct. 19.	103½	105	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '11.	1¾	Q	104	104	103	103	106	550
48	28½	43⅝ July 22.	31½ Mar. 8.	41	41½	+ ¼	American Malt Corp. pf.	100	8,696,800	May 2, '11.	1	SA	43⅝	43⅝	42½	42½	34½	430
10½	6⅛	8¾ June 15.	5⅝ Sept. 25.	6¼	6¼	— ⅝	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 16, '11.	1	Q	65½	66⅞	63¾	65⅜	81⅝	52,200
112⅝	98¼	108¼ June 15.	98¾ Sept. 27.	101¼	101⅝	— ⅜	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	102½	102¾	101	101⅜	106½	3,425
90⅝	82	89¾ July 19.	82 Sept. 26.	85¼	86	— ¼	Amer. Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Sept. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	87¾	100
285	245	325 May 23.	225 Sept. 19.	200	..	+ 3	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Oct. 2, '11.	7	Q	228	228½	228	228½	..	200
66	38	52¾ Feb. 9.	25 Sept. 25.	30	31	— 2⅝	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11.	1¼	Q	30	30	29	30	48½	420
127½	111⅞	122⅞ Feb. 27.	112¾ Sept. 25.	117	118	— 1¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	118⅜	118¾	116⅞	118⅞	116¼	1,000
115	111½	119½ Feb. 14.	111 Jan. 5.	115	116	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	115¼	115¼	115	115¼	116½	500
143⅜	126⅜	133½ June 8.	131¼ Aug. 30.	134⅝	135¼	— ½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	275,998,700	Oct. 16, '11.	2	Q	135¼	135⅝	134⅝	135	139¼	6,725
99⅝	90½	100 May 18.	87 Aug. 24.	95½	96½	— 1½	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	32,975,100	Oct. 2, '11.	1½	..	97¾	97⅝	95½	95½	95	3,100
..	..	97¼ Sept. 29.	92½ Sept. 1.	94½	95¼	— 1⅝	American Tobacco Co. pf., tr. rcts..	..	45,714,000	.....	..	..	..	94½	95½	94½	95½	450
104	90¼	96¾ June 15.	80½ May 29.	87¼	88½	..	American Woolen Co.	100	40,000,000	Oct. 16, '11.	1¾	Q	88	88½	88	88½	96½	400
..	..	34½ Feb. 1.	24½ Sept. 26.	25¼	27	+ 1¼	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1	SA	27½	27½	27½	27½	..	400
54	33½	41¾ June 13.	25 Sept. 25.	35	35¼	+ 1¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	Oct. 18, '11.	50c	Q	34¼	35¼	33¾	35⅛	43	4,700
124⅛	97	116⅝ June 5.	107⅜ Sept. 27.	107⅞	107¼	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	193,310,000	Sept. 1, '11.	1½	Q	107⅜	107⅝	106¼	107	104⅜	35,800
104¼	97	103¾ June 12.	100¾ Jan. 3.	103	103½	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '11.	2½	SA	103½	103⅝	103	103¼	102	1,650
137½	102½	132½ July 10.	117 Jan. 3.	126	127	— 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	56,973,200	July 10, '11.	3	SA	127⅞	127⅞	125	126½	120	2,400
119⅛	100¼	109⅜ July 14.	93½ Sept. 29.	96⅞	97¼	— ⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	152,304,800	Sept. 1, '11.	3	SA	98	98	96⅝	97	100	6,050
9⅜	8¾	'01 Jan. 4.	4½ Aug. 30.	88	89	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '11.	2	SA	87½	88	87⅝	88	90¾	200
3¼	2	2½ Jan. 27.	1¼ Aug. 25.	1⅝	2	— ⅛	Batopilas Mining.	20	8,931,980	Dec.31,'07.	12½o	..	1¾	1¾	2⅜	1¾	2½	100
24⅞	21	38⅛ Aug. 1.	26 Sept. 27.	27½	28⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	28¼	28⅝	28	28	34	300
59	49	66¾ July 31.	54 Sept. 25.	54	58	— ¾	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	..	56½	56⅝	55	55¼	62⅞	400
82⅜	68½	84⅝ July 30.	72 Sept. 13.	74½	75	— ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 1, '11.	1¼	Q	75½	75½	74½	74⅞	79	3,840
164½	125	145½ June 8.	129 Sept. 15.	133½	135	— 1¼	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Oct. 2, '11.	1½	Q	134½	134½	134	134	139	300
202⅜	176¾	247 July 21.	195⅝ Jan. 3.	229¾	230	+ ½	**Canadian Pacific**	100	170,999,600	Oct. 1, '11.	2½	Q	230⅝	231¼	228¼	230	197⅝	23,550
48½	25½	33⅜ Feb. 2.	18¼ Sept. 25.	21½	22	— ½	Central Leather Co.	100	39,574,100	.....	..	..	22¼	22¼	21	21⅜	36	1,600
103¼	90¼	105 Feb. 10.	91⅞ Sept. 25.	93⅞	95	— 1⅛	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,264,100	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	95⅞	95⅞	93⅞	93⅞	105¼	200
312	248	285 Feb. 25.	230 Aug. 24.	270	280	+20	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	Aug. 1, '11.	½	Q	270	280	270	280	277	100
119	114⅞	120 Apr. 22.	116 Oct. 17.	115	118	..	Central & South American Teleg.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 7, '11.	1¼	Q	116	116	116	116	..	250
92	65	86⅜ Feb. 8.	68⅝ Sept. 25.	71¼	71½	— 2¾	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Sept. 30, '11.	1¼	Q	74½	74½	71¼	71¼	83¾	100
66¾	28⅞	31⅛ May 23.	15 Aug. 28.	18	25	+ ¼	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10.	2	..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..	21,450
..	..	100 Oct. 6.	100 Oct. 6.	102	130	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	8,830,700	Oct. 2, '11.	1½	Q	105	105	105	105	..	100
36½	19	25¾ June 5.	17¼ Sept. 14.	18½	19	— ½	Chicago Great Western.	100	45,078,000	.....	..	..	19	19	18¼	18½	24⅞	1,000
64⅜	38	49¼ Feb. 6.	36 Sept. 14.	37	37¾	— ½	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,954,800	.....	..	..	37¾	38	36⅝	36⅞	49½	200
135⅛	113¾	133½ Feb. 7.	103¾ Oct. 4.	104½	108½	— 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	116,348,200	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	SA	109½	109½	107½	108¾	129⅜	31,200
172¼	143	155¼ Feb. 6.	141 Sept. 14.	147	155	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	Q	147	147	147	147	151¼	100
182½	137¼	150⅜ June 12.	138¼ Sept. 1.	144½	145¼	+ ⅝	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	139,121,700	Oct. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	145	145¼	144	145¼	149⅝	1,380
58	21	34⅝ Feb. 9.	15⅜ Sept. 30.	1½	2	+ ⅛	Chicago Union Traction tr. rcts.	100	8,725,000	.....	..	..	2	2	2	2	3	100
12¼	4⅞	7¼ Feb. 6.	4⅜ Sept. 11.	4⅝	5	+ ⅛	Chicago Un. Traction pf., tr. rcts.	100	4,571,700	.....	..	..	4⅝	5	4¾	4⅞	7½	400
..	..	23¾ May 19.	16½ Sept. 25.	20⅜	20⅞	+ 1	Chino Copper	5	3,500,000	.....	..	..	19¾	20⅛	19¾	20⅜	..	6,000
82¼	61	66 Jan. 18.	48½ Sept. 15.	60	63	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	47,056,300	Sept. 1, '10.	2	..	62	62	62	62	77	100
50	22¼	36⅞ Feb. 6.	25 Sept. 23.	27	28	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	A	28	28	27	27½	34⅝	100
65¾	46	60 Jan. 18.	43 Sept. 23.	48	49	— 1¼	Colorado & Southern.	100	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '10.	2	A	49	49	48½	48¾	60¼	750
83	70	82 Jan. 30.	70 Sept. 25.	73	75	— 1	Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	73	73	72	73	..	1,371
160⅜	122¼	148½ June 6.	128¾ Sept. 25.	138½	139	— ¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,816,500	Sept. 15, '11.	1½	Q	139½	139½	137¾	138⅞	137½	8,150
23¼	11½	15¾ May 17.	9⅜ Oct. 19.	10¾	10⅞	— 1	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500	.....	..	..	14	14	13	13⅞	15⅜	3,440
88⅜	70⅝	85 May 29.	75 Sept. 27.	70	75	— 3	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	20,818,600	Oct. 16, '11.	1	Q	96	96	96	96	..	410
90	90	96 Sept. 14.	88½ Jan. 19.	94½	96	..	Cuban American Sugar Co. pf.	100	7,893,800	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	..	..	..	..	..	100
185	149¼	174⅞ June 8.	153½ Sept. 20.	162	164	+ 1	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	42,503,000	Sept. 20, '11.	2¼	Q	164	164	163	163	170	300
620	490	560 June 5.	505 Sept. 25.	505	550	+18	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	30,277,000	Oct. 20, '11.	2½	Q	533	538	523	538	575	200
52	23¼	35 Feb. 15.	21½ Sept. 14.	23⅜	23¾	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,600,000	.....	..	..	24	24⅝	24	24	34½	1,450
84	62⅝	74 Feb. 21.	44 Sept. 14.	46¼	48	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,773,600	Jan. 15, '11.	2½	Q	48½	48½	48½	48½	78	50
68	45	75½ Oct. 21.	66½ Sept. 16.	75	79	+ 2⅜	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Sept. 1, '11.	1¼	Q	75½	75½	75½	75½	55	100
36⅜	25¼	38¼ Mar. 1.	29 Sept. 26.	31	32	..	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,784,600	July 31, '11.	½	Q	32	32	31½	31½	32	680
34⅝	17	30⅛ Mar. 30.	19¼ Sept. 27.	18½	20½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20	20	20	25¼	200
119⅛	100¼	109⅜ July 14.	93½ Sept. 29.	96⅞	97¼	— ⅝	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	31⅜	31⅝	30	30⅝	30¼	25,500
9⅜	8¼	'91 Jan. 4.	4½ Aug. 30.	88	89	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	50⅜	51	49½	50	50½	3,500
3¼	2	2½ Jan. 27.	1¼ Aug. 25.	1⅝	2	— ⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	41½	41½	41	41	39½	200
64	27	47⅝ Mar. 1.	30½ Sept. 25.	42½	42⅝	— 1⅝	**Federal Mining & Smelting**	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09.	1½	..	17	17¼	17	17¼	..	500
116½	90	115½ July 7.	104 Sept. 25.	107	107¾	..	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Sept. 15, '11.	1½	Q	50	53¼	50	52½	50	1,100
91	61¼	82¼ Feb. 6.	51⅝ Sept. 25.	53⅝	54	— ⅛												
123⅝	110½	129¾ Feb. 4.	103¼ Sept. 22.	109¼	109¾	— ¼	**General Chemical Co**	100	7,410,300	Sept. 1, '11.	1½	Q	120	120	120	120	..	20
60¼	39⅜	52½ June 14.	38 Sept. 25.	44¼	44⅜	+ 2½	General Electric Co.	100	77,242,700	Oct. 14, '11.	2	Q	151¾	152	149	150⅝	154½	4,900
66⅛	47	70⅜ Feb. 28.	43½ Sept. 25.	47⅞	48	— ¼	General Motors pf.	100	12,927,100	Oct. 2, '11.	3½	SA	76	76	76	76	..	200
..	..	7⅞ Jan. 3.	3½ Oct. 18.	4½	4⅝	..	Goldfield Consol. Mines.	10	.....	July 31, '11.	50c	Q	4⅝	4⅝	3½	4⅝	8	39,000
143⅞	118	140 June 8.	119 Sept. 25.	123⅜	123¾	— 1½	Great Northern pf.	100	209,981,100	Aug. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	126⅞	127	123	123¾	129¼	14,800
80½	45	63¾ Feb. 2.	40 Oct. 19.	41½	42	—10¼	Gt. Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	....	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11.	50c	..	51⅞	52	40	41¾	61	30,350
147	124	147 July 31.	132 Jan. 3.	138½	139½	— ⅝	**Illinois Central**	100	109,291,800	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	SA	139	139	138½	138½	132½	600
25½	14¼	20⅜ Feb. 10.	13⅛ Sept. 22.	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝	Interborough-Met., vot. tr. cfs.	100	60,410,300	.....	..	..	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	22⅜	2,000
..	..	56⅜ July 19.	30⅜ Sept. 25.	44	44½	— 1¼	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	14,935,900	.....	..	..	43½	43½	43½	44½	58⅜	2,300
62⅞	41½	55½ July 19.	39½ Sept. 14.	42¾	44	— ¾	Interborough-Met. pf., vot. tr. cfs.	100	28,784,100	July 1, '07.	1¼	..	44½	44½	42¾	43	112	400
125⅞	83⅜	129⅝ May 5.	99⅛ Sept. 20.	104	104½	— ⅝	International Harvester.	100	79,999,700	Oct. 14, '11.	1¼	Q	104	104½	103⅞	104½	112	4,800
129	117	128¼ May 4.	115 Sept. 22.	118	..	+ 4½	International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	120½	120½	120½	120½	124	200
16	9	13⅜ Jan. 31.	9 Sept. 9.	10¼	10½	— ¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	12⅜	300
61½	41¼	56⅜ Jan. 16.	44⅜ May 15.	46½	47	— ⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 16, '11.	½	Q	47⅝	47⅝	46½	46⅞	55	1,125
54⅝	36⅝	44 Feb. 8.	25½ Oct. 9.	27	27¼	..	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	27¾	27½	27	27¼	43⅜	1,000
90⅞	78½	90⅛ June 12.	80 Oct. 9.	81	81½	+ 1¼	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Aug. 1, '11.	1½	Q	82½	82½	81⅛	81½	84	300
54¼	25	42 Sept. 7.	28 Apr. 24.	36	37	— 1¼	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,700	May 1, '00.	1½	..	36½	36½	36½	36½	36	100
44¼	23	37⅝ June 13.	25¾ Sept. 25.	29	29½	..	**Kansas City Southern**	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	30⅝	30¾	30	30	33⅜	200
71	58	69⅝ June 13.	61½ Sept. 25.	64	67	+ ¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Oct. 16, '11.	1	Q	65	65¼	64⅛	64½	66½	400
116½	93¾	114½ Jan. 20.	101½ Sept. 25.	104½	104¾	..	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	9,500,000	Sept. 15, '11.	1¾	Q	104½	104¾	104½	104½	105½	3,200
62⅜	37¼	40 Jan. 13.	25 Sept. 1.	31½	35	+ 7	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08.	1	..	28½	32	28½	32	41½	400
186	173¼	181¾ Feb. 3.	151 Sept. 14.	164½	164¾	+ 3⅝	Lehigh Valley.	50	60,501,700	July 15, '11.	5	SA	161¾	165⅞	160⅝	164¼	..	108,900
159¾	131½	156½ July 19.	136½ Sept. 14.	146¾	147½	—	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 10, '11.	3½	SA	147¾	148	146½	147	147½	4,100
78¾	71	77 Mar. 7.	72 Aug. 11.	72¾	73½	— ¼	**Mackay Companies** pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1	Q	72½	72½	72½	72½	75½	100
..	..	87 June 26.	70 Apr. 28.	76⅝	77¼	+ 2¼	May Dept. Stores.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	77⅝	77⅝	76	77⅜	..	300
24⅝	12⅝	19¼ June 17.	14 Aug. 30.	14⅜	15	+ ⅛	Mercantile Marine pf.	100	51,731,000	.....	..	..	15¼	15½	15	15	18	1,350
..	..	22⅞ June 26.	16⅞ Sept. 28.	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜	Miami Copper.	5	3,321,460	.....	..	..	18⅝	19⅜	18½	19½	..	4,980
53⅜	23	42½ Sept. 6.	21½ Apr. 26.	32	33½	— ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	..	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½	32¼	100
80	40	68½ Sept. 6.	35 Mar. 13.	59	60¼	+ ¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '10.	2½	..	58	60½	58	60½	54½	650
145	114	152¼ Mar. 30.	124⅜ Sept. 22.	133	133⅞	+ 7½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	20,831,900	Oct. 16, '11.	3½	SA	130¼	134⅜	130½	133⅞	131⅜	4,300
155½	144	160 Mar. 30.	145⅜ Aug. 26.	148	151	+ 3⅝	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	10,415,900	Oct. 16, '11.	3½	SA	148	150⅜	148	150⅜	..	700
51⅜	27	38¼ June 14.	27 Sept. 26.	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	.....	..	..	32	32	30¾	31¼	35½	8,750
74⅞	57	70 Oct. 17.	62⅜ Sept. 25.	67	68⅜	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	15,000,000	May 10, '11.	2	SA	69⅜	70	69	69	68	1,000
73⅜	41	63 Feb. 15.	32¼ Sept. 13.	39¼	39¾	— ⅛	Missouri Pacific.	100	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08.	2½	..	39⅜	40¼	38⅜	39¼	56	10,750
119½	100	141 Apr. 4.	117¼ Jan. 16.	127	128¾	+ 2¼	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	Oct. 14, '11.	1¾	Q	126	126⅜	126	128¾	112	1,610
123	118½	130 Feb. 4.	124 Jan. 20.	120¼	128	— ¼	National Biscuit Co

¶ Once you become familiar with the facilities afforded by a conservative trust company you have gained an incentive toward thrift.

¶ The officers of this company are glad to act in an advisory capacity in the matter of their depositors' investments.

LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST COMPANY
TEMPLE BAR, 44 COURT ST.
BROOKLYN

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY
Wall Street corner Nassau
Member N. Y. Clearing House
Designated Depositary for State, City and Court Funds.
Allows interest on Balances.
Issues Certificates of Deposit payable as desired.
Temporary Offices
113 BROADWAY

The Washington Trust Co
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY.
Allows Interest on Deposits.
Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
New York
CAPITAL and SURPLUS $6,000,000.
Personal and Business Accounts Invited

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N.Y.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital and Surplus. $23,000,000
Deposits..... 161,000,000

We Will Buy or Sell
American Real Estate Co. 6s
Broadway Realty Co. 1st 5s
Estates of Long Beach 6s
Improved Property Holding Co. of N. Y. 6s, series "A"
Improved Property Holding Co. of N. Y. 6s, series "B"
Murray Hill Park 1st Mtge. Guaranteed 6s
New York Real Estate Security Co. Gold Mtge. 6s
U. S. Realty & Improvement Conv. Deb. 6s
Alliance Realty Co. Stock
City Investing Co. Common Stock
City Investing Co. Preferred Stock
City and Suburban Homes Co. Stock
Lawyers Mtge. Co. Stock
Realty Associates
Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Stock
PEABODY & COMPANY
42 BROADWAY
Specialists in Real Estate Securities

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
—FIFTEENTH YEAR—
ASSETS..... $3,141,593.64
LIABILITIES..... 847,274.67
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.. 2,294,318.97
WE OFFER
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
6.66%
GUARANTEED.
Call or Write for Circular E.
METROPOLITAN DEPT.
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS,
489 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

"REASONS FOR DECREASE IN TEXAS COMPANY'S NET EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS.—An Intimate View of the Oil Marketing Situation." This and other articles of prime interest to the oil trade and holders of Texas Company stock are features of the October number of The Fuel Oil Journal, ($2 a year, $1 for 6 mos., 20 cts. a copy.) HOLLAND S. REAVIS, Publisher, P. O. Box 116, Houston Texas.

WANTED—BY A LARGE BOND HOUSE, SALESMEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SELLING LOCALLY AND THROUGHOUT THE STATES OF NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA; ALSO SALESMEN FAMILIAR WITH THE MIDDLE WEST TERRITORY. ADDRESS BOND HOUSE, P. O. BOX 822, N. Y. CITY.

THE AUDUBON NATIONAL BANK, located at 3,501 Broadway, City of New York, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
WILLIAM REIMERS, President.

IF CONTEMPLATING LIFE INSURANCE, WRITE W. J. MADDEN, MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 32 NASSAU ST.

DIVIDENDS.

WEST INDIA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

To holders of First Mortgage Bonds of West India Improvement Company secured by mortgage to Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated September 1, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty ($40) dollars per bond is now payable at the office of the undersigned trustee upon presentation of bonds with March, 1898, and all subsequent coupons attached in order that such payment may be stamped upon the bonds. A circular explaining such distribution and the status of the pending litigation will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

New York, August 30, 1911.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee,
54 Wall St., New York City.

UNITED STATES METAL PRODUCTS CO.
New York, October 18, 1911.
A regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of United States Metal Products Company, payable on November 10, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 1, 1911. W. SEYMOUR RUNK, Treasurer.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. *Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 21, 1911. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s	$1,302,000	2½§	S	M. & S.	97	99
Am. Cities Co..	V	V	V	V	25¼	26
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	79½	80½
Am. Gas & El.	2,500,000	V	V	V	55	56
Do preferred	1,537,500	V	V	V	43½	44½
Am. Lt. & Trac	$10,395,400	2½§	Q	Aug 1, 11	292	293
Do preferred	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 11	105	106
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,593,800	..	..	.....	75	77
Do 6% cum.pf.	2,798,100	1½	Q	July 1, 11	80	82
Aub'n & Syr. El. R.R. tax ex. 5s	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	..
Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	V	..	.....	70	75
Do common..	2,250,000	V	..	.....	20	23
Aug. R. & E. 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Aur., El. & Chi.	3,100,000	¾	Q	Apr 10, 11	40	42
Do preferred..	3,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 10, 11	84½	84
Do 1st 5s, '41	3,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	101
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46 (tax ex., N.Y.)	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Benton Har.-St. Jo. 1st 5s.....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
Bing'mt'n 5s, '31	V	V	V	V	90	100
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91¼	93
Buff. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	V	103½	105
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	104½
B. & Lac. Tr. 5s	V	V	V	V	87	92
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & L.E. Trac. 5s, '36.....	7,005,000	2½	S	M. & N.	67	70
B. & N. Falls El. L. & P. 1st5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 11	129	130
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110¾	110½
Charleston Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	1,500,000	2	S	V	36	50
Do con 5s, '99	1,734,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923.....	766,000	2½	S	M. & S.	103	105
Chattan'ga Rys 1st 5s, '56.....	1,857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E. 1st 5s.....	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Cit'z L.H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Clev. El. R. 5s, '13	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	100½
Cleve'l'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Columbia Ry. G. & El. 1st s.f. 5s	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Col., Nwk. & Z. 5s, '24.....	1,250,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97¾	..
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red m'ble..	10,782,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101	102
Do unstamp..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Con. Gas, E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	87½
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	75	76
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 11	103½	104¼
Dallas Electric Corp. 1st 5s..	V	V	V	V	93	93
Detroit & Flint 5s, '21.....	1,400,000	V	V	.....	93½	..
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, '31	1,103,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
D'th S. Ry. 1st 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	101½
E. Penn. Rys. Co	1,948,300	3	S	J. & J.	75	85
E. Liverpool L. & Tr. 5s, 1925.	V	V	V	V	..	68
Economy L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Elmira W., L. & R. R. con. 5s..	2,166,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
El Paso El. 5s, '32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Emp. Dist. El. Co Do preferred	1,750,500	V	V	V	50	..
Do 5s.....	501,100	V	V	V	79	81
Gas & El. Sec. Co	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	70½	78½
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	104
Hamburg Ry. 5s	1,000,300	7	A	Monthly	85	90
Harwood El. 5s, '39	V	V	V	V	..	86
Hyd. Power 6s, Int. Ry. of Buf..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Buf. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	3	S	J. & J.	101	101½
Do deb. 6s, '17	1,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103½	104½
L. & O. Div. 1st5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	103½	105
B. & L. Div. 1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
B. & N. FD1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49 receipts flat...	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	103	104½
Jer. Central Tr. 5s, '54.....	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	69	70
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	85	92
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	73	75¼
Kank. G. & E. Co	700,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Kan. C. R. & L. Do preferred	9,543,080	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97½
Do 1st l.r. 5s	9,407,300	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 11	15	18
Do cv. 6s, '12	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	40	41½
K. C. Belt L. 6s	5,478,000	3	S	M. & S.	89	90
K. C. Ely. 4s, '22	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	106	107
Kan. C. West. 5s	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	80
K.C. Met. St. Ry. cn. ex. 1st 5s, '12	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	85
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926....	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95
Knoxv. R. & L. 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Knoxv. Trac. 5s	1,932,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Leavenw'th L., H. & P. 5s.....	824,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33.	V	V	V	V	89	91
Lockp't L., H. & P. 5s, '38....	1,972,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104	..
L. R., H. S. & W. 4s, '39..	V	V	V	V	91	95
Los A.G. & E. 5s	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84	85
Met. Elec. (Reading) 1st 5s, '30.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	98½
Min'p'l's Gen. El. 1st con 5s, '33.	5,486,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	96
Min. St. Ry. 6s, '13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	100	101
Mobile El. 5s, '46	1,581,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102½	..
Nash. R. & El 5s	4,054,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	88
Do stock.....	4,000,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	101	102½
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 11	68½	69½
Nassau L. & P. 1st 5s, '27.....	619,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	102½
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s, Ser. B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	100
Do Series C..	405,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	99
N.Y. & Q. Elec. Lt. & P.....	1,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	1,250,000	1	Q	.....	54	56
Do 1st 5s.....	2,350,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 11	73	77
N. Y. State Rys	3,862,500	1½	Q	F. & A.	100	103
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912.....	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	81½
Niag., L. & O.P.	2,000,000	V	V	V	90	..
N Y & Westch'r Ltg G M 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	84½
Do 5s.....	V	V	V	V	..	103½
Northam't'n E. & W. Tr. 5s, '50	550,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Nor. El. Ry. Co Do 1st 5s.....	1,200,000	1½	S	J. & J.	22	24
N. Hud. Co Ry. 5s	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	73	77
Nor. Jersey Ry.	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Ltg G M 4s, 2004	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
No. Ohio Tr. 5s, '19	2,700,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¾	100¼
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Okla. Ry. 5s..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95¾	97½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 21, 1911. Bid.	Asked.
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28.	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	..
Oreg. W. P. & Ry. 6s, 32....	3,931,600	3	S	J. & J.	103	105
Pacific Lt. & P. (Los Ang.) 1st 5s, '42	88,827,300	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30.	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¾	99½
Port. R., L. & P. 5% notes, '12	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	100½
Port. Gen. El. 5s	7,178,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs	20,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 11	103	103½
Roch. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1912....	2,000,000	2½	S	V	100	100½
Roch. Ry. 1st con. 5s.....	2,700,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104	..
Do 2d 5s, '33	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	105
Do pf. stock.	V	V	V	V	91	93
Roch. Ry. & L. 5s	9,401,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100	101
Same bond, tax exempt, N. Y.	.....	..	..	.....	100½	101½
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	555,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	..
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	..
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¾	99
Sagn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	..
St. Lou. Ry. 4½s (B'y Cable) '20	1,948,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,000,000	..	S	F. & A.	96	..
San Diego Con. G. & E.....	727,400	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 10	100	..
Do preferred	1,505,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 11	95	..
Do 1st 5s, '30	2,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
San Joaquin Lt. & P. 1st 5s, 45	2,695,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	99¼
Savan. E. 5s, '52	2,051,000	2½	S	J. & J.	72	75
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23....	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	2,271,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
Do pf. ($50).	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	62½	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Seattle Elec. Co Do preferred	6,427,200	3	S	Apr. 1, 11	108	108
Do 1st 5s, '30	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 11	101	101½
Do con. 5s, '29	V	V	V	V	104	105
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
Seat.-Tac. Pow. 1st 5s, '25.....	3,623,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s....	1,963,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
So. Cal. Ed's'n 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
South'n Pow. 5s	7,633,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s..	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L. F. L. 5s, '26	4,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Superior W. L. & P. 1st 4s, 1931.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Syrac. Rap. T. Do preferred	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,169,872	V	V	V	60	68
Tex. Trac. 1st 5s	2,748,200	V	V	V	..	98½
Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred	932,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
Do 5s, '23.....	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	..
Twin City R. T. 5s, '28.....	9,000,000	..	..	.....	28	29½
Unit. Elec. N.J. Do 4s, '49....	8,107,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s..	V	V	V	V	97¼	98¼
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.)	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	104½	105
Do 1st 4s.....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	90	93
Do fdg. 5s....	4,375,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	77¼	78
Do inc. 4s....	15,000,000	V	V	V	93½	94½
UG & E of N.J. 5s	26,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	19¾	20
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	14,000,000	V	V	V	86¾	87
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	V	V	S	J. & D.	88½	89
Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s..	2,268,000	V	V	V	64¼	64½
Wash., Balt. & A. 1st 5s.....	V	V	S	M. & S.	92	98
Wash. R. & El. Do preferred	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	..
Do con. 4s, '51	6,500,000	1	..	June 1, 11	95	97½
Wash.-Va. Ry.. Do preferred	10,240,000	2½	S	June 1, 11	79½	80
	2,000,000	..	..	.....	40	40½
	1,000,000	2	V	.....	43	44
			V	V	67½	69

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 11	350	365
Bankers' Trust.	5,000,000	6	Q	Oct. 2, 11	685	690
Broadway Tr..	700,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 11	142	150
Brooklyn.....	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 2, 11	445	455
Central.....	3,000,000	9	Q	Oct. 2, 11	1000	1015
Citizens'.....	500,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 11	125	130
Columbia Trust	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 30, 11	290	305
Commercial....	500,000	V	V	V	100	110
Empire.....	1,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 11	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 11	..	495
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 1, 11	1350	1380
Fidelity.....	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 11	215	225
Flatbush.....	300,000	4	S	Jun 30, 10	275	285
Franklin.....	R1,500,000	4	S	July 1, 11	290	305
Fulton.....	500,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 11	790	800
Guaranty.....	5,000,000	8	Q	Aug 1, 11	100	120
Guardian.....	500,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 07	270	275
Hamilton.....	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	105	110
Home.....	500,000	3	S	July 1, 11	140	150
Hudson Trust..	500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 11	510	525
Kings County..	3,181,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 11	225	232
Knickerb. Trust	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	115	122
Lincoln.....	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 2, 11	330	335
Long Island....	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 11	375	400
Manhattan ($30)	2,000,000	6	S	Sep 30, 11	400	450
Metropolitan ..	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30, 11	105	107
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 11	125	130
Mutual Alliance	700,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 11	155	165
Nassau.....	600,000	2	Q	Sep 30, 11	585	590
New York.....	3,000,000	8	Q	July 1, 11	288	295
People's Trust..	1,000,000	1	M	Sep 30, 11	315	325
Standard.....	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 10, 11	1230	1245
Tr. Co. of Am...	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 11	417	425
Union.....	1,000,000	12½	Q	July 1, 11	1120	1140
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Oct. 2, 11	360	380
United States..	5,000,000	¾	Q	Nov 20, 10	185	195
Washington Tr.	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 20, 10		
Windsor§						

‖New stock. N—Paid on old capital of $750,000.
R—Action has been taken to reduce capital to $1,000,000.

HYDRO-ELECTRICS.

Appalach Pow. Do preferred	V	V	V	V	..	21
Ariz. Power....	V	V	V	V	..	70
Do preferred	3,000,000	..	..	.....	16	20
Do 1st 6s, '31	825,000	..	S	.....	57	..
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,793,000	3	S	M. & N.	82	87
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s	1,100,000	..	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Gt. W. Pow. 5s	6,388,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
N. F. Pow. 6s, '32	9,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	85
Ont. P. stock..	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	101½	102
Ontario Pow. 5s	V	V	V	V	50	55
Do deb. 6s, '21	6,949,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	96¼
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945..	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
Pot'm'c El. Pow con. mtg 5s, '39	1,556,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Do 1st 5s, '39	4,391,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	101⅞
West'n Power..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108⅝	110
Do 6% cum. pf	12,000,000	..	..	.....	32	33
	5,220,000	..	..	.....	62	64

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock..	900,000	V	S	V	15	25
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	J. & J.	50	60
B'way & 7th Av. Do 2d 5s, 1914	2,100,000	2½	V	V	120	..
B'way Surface guar. 1st 5s, '24	500,000	V	V	V	99	99½
B., B. & W. E gen. 5s, 1933..	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
B'klyn C.R. ($10)	121,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	100
C. P. N. E. R.R.	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	160	170
Chris. & 10th St	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1908	15	25
Coney Isl. & B. Do 1st con 4s	2,093,000	2	Q	Apr., 1, 11	100	..
Dry D., E. B. & B. 1st 5s, 1932	2,000,000	2	S	Feb., 1907	52	62
Eighth Av. R.R.	950,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
42d St. & Gr. St.	1,000,000	V	S	J. & D.	98	100
42d St., M. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, '10	748,000	12½	N	V	300	350
Do Inc. 6s, 1915	1,200,000	V	V	V	210	..
Hud. Tunnels: Hud. & Man..	1,600,000	..	..	.....	88	100
Do 4½s of '57..	39,994,800	..	..	.....	50	60
Hud. Cos. pf..	64,379,000	2½	S	F. & A.	73	77
Met. St. Ry....	5,242,151	..	..	.....	48	52
Ninth Avenue..	52,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 07	4	8
Second Av. stk.	800,000	2	Q	.....	160	170
Sixth Av. stock	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 09	8	12
23d Street.....	2,000,000	1¾	Q	V	115	125
	600,000	4½	Q	V	190	275

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 21, 1911. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.....	$300,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 11	175	182
America.....	1,500,000	13	S	July 1, 11	592	597
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 11	250	252
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 11	135	..
Bowery.....	250,000	18	Q	Nov 1, 11	380	..
Bronx Borough.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 11	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)...	300,000	3	S	July 1, 11	135	140
Century.....	200,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 11	145	155
Chase National.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 2, 11	550	575
Chat.-Phen. Nat.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	168	170
Chelsea Exch..	200,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 11	195	200
Chemical Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 11	435	450
Clt's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 11	150	160
City (National).	25,000,000	8§	Q	Mar. 1, 11	425	430
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 11	155	160
Colonial.....	400,000	2½	Q	Oct. 2, 11	425	..
Columbia.....	300,000	8	S	July 1, 11	330	..
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 11	195	198
Corn Exchange.	3,000,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 11	310	314
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 1, 11	110	120
Fidelity.....	200,000	2	S	Nov 1, 11	165	175
Fifth Avenue..	100,000	25	Q	Oct. 2, 11	4000	..
Fifth National..	250,000	3	S	July 1, 11	300	..
First National..	10,000,000	7	Q	Oct. 2, 11	965	975
Fourth Nat.....	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 11	204	208
Gal'tinNat. ($50)	1,000,000	7	S	July 1, 11	330	335
Garfield Nat....	1,000,000	3	S	Sep 30, 11	290	305
Ger.-Am. ($75)..	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 11	140	145
German Exch..	200,000	10	S	July 1, 11	490	..
Germania.....	200,000	12½	S	May 1, 11	530	560
Gotham Nat.....	200,000	4	S	July 1, 11	150	..
Greenwich.....	500,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 11	240	250
Hanover Nat....	8,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 2, 11	625	635
Harriman Nat..	200,000	..	..	.....	290	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 11	565	572
Internat. B'k'g..	3,250,000	2	S	Oct 10, 07	50	90
Irv. Nat. Exch..	2,000,000	2	S	Oct. 2, 11	212	220
Jefferson.....	500,000	4	S	July 1, 11	145	155
Liberty Nat.....	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 11	560	575
Lincoln Nat.....	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 11	400	410
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	7	Q	July 1, 11	330	340
Mar. & Fult. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 2, 11	245	252
Mechanics and Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10, 11	265	272
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 11	150	155
Merch. Nat.

WHEAT GONE HIGHER COTTON IS STEADIER

Bearish Grain News Has Had Little Effect on the Advancing Market.

FOREIGN MARKETS DULL

Corn Showing Renewed Strength—Provision Market Busy and Going Up—Cotton Prospects.

The wheat market developed during the past week a strong upward movement, and new high levels have been reached. The advance has been made in the face of the day-to-day developments, rather than as a result of them. Surface news has been generally bearish, but this has had practically no effect on the market situation. The result of the contradictory movement has been a much-mixed market feeling regarding the possibilities of the situation.

The movement of wheat has been heavy both in the American and Canadian Northwest. On Monday the official visible supply showed an increase of 3,582,000 bushels in the United States. Bradstreet's figures showed an increase of 4,550,000 bushels in Canada, and there has been a heavy gain this week in Minneapolis stocks. Receipts at primary shipping points during the week just passed showed some falling off in the United States, but the Canadian movement was heavy.

The foreign markets have been indifferently dull, and, notwithstanding the repeated statement regarding the shortage in the Russian crop, there has been a lack of foreign interest in the American export market. Better news has come from Australia, rains being reported. There were generally good rains in the Argentine and lower markets. Europe has bought more or less Manitoba wheat, and is of course expected to buy more of it freely. Reports on the Canadian crop, however, have been bullish. A carefully revised estimate by The Winnipeg Free Press makes the crop of wheat in the prairie provinces 170,000,000 bushels, or 9,000,000 bushels less than its estimate of early September. Only 10 to 50 per cent. was reported thrashed. Weather conditions have been responsible for this. A Western house, as a result of its investigations, claims that only 52 per cent. of the area harvested has been thrashed, the rest being in shock exposed to damage, and it is estimated that only 115,000,000 bushels will be milling wheat. On account of the inferior quality of a large amount, this report stated, there will be only 65,000,000 bushels for export, about 10,000,000 bushels more than last year, and about 50,000,000 bushels under the maximum estimate.

Weather conditions have been unfavorable in the American Northwest, and the quality of the wheat has further suffered. The quality of wheat is an important factor in the actual yield of flour per bushel. Claims are made that the reduced yields of flour through the inferior quality of the wheat will be equal to from five to fifteen million bushels of the grain.

The situation of the wheat supply east of the Rockies is important this season. The supply in the United States in this section is the supply which makes the market in the great centres. There may be a large supply on the Pacific Coast, but owing to the high freight rates it might as well be in another country. The crop of wheat this year east of the Rockies was 559,000,000 bushels. Consumption of wheat for food purposes east of the Rockies on the basis of the last two years' distribution per capita would be about 485,000,000 bushels, and the seed requirements are about 75,000,000 bushels, making apparent total domestic requirements of 560,000,000 bushels, or a little more than the entire crop produced.

Exports of United States wheat up to the first of October have been about 26,000,000 bushels, of which only a small amount has been shipped from the Pacific Coast. The small Pacific shipments are surprising in view of the large crop reported by the Government on the Pacific Coast. The total exports of wheat and flour from the Pacific ports are about 4,000,000 bushels, leaving the exports from the Atlantic ports of the domestic wheat 22,000,000 bushels. In view of the crop of 559,000,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and home requirements of a like amount, it is evident that the exports from the East have been from the reserves carried over from last year. These reserves in this section were about 80,000,000 bushels, of which, there appears to be a basis for believing, 22,000,000 bushels have already been exported, and the exports the rest of the year will apparently have to be drawn from the same reserve. This naturally means that the large visible supply does not indicate an export surplus pressing for market, but does mean that the farmers have parted with their wheat, possibly because of the fear of reciprocity, and unless the crop is greatly under-estimated the selling by the country will materially fall off hereafter.

CORN.

The corn market showed decided strength during the past week, gaining steadily until Saturday, when there was some reaction from the high point. The advance in the market was partly in sympathy with the advance in wheat, but was influenced also by conditions which developed in the corn market and in the general corn situation. A factor of decided importance has been the steadily advancing premiums on cash corn. Prices have ranged from 4c. to 8c. a bushel premium over the December contract at interior markets, even No. 4 corn showing a premium of about 4c. Of course this is old corn, but the scarcity and small movement compared with the demand is clearly shown. The advance in the premiums since the end of the Summer has been rapid. The visible supply of corn is small. The total in the official visible is only 3,860,000 bushels in the United States and the stocks have been decreasing rapidly. The decrease during the past week was 1,481,000 bushels and it will take only a few weeks more to use up the entire stock.

New corn has as yet moved slowly on account of the weather, which has been unpropitious for curing. Receipts at Western points have been occasional cars which have shown a high percentage of moisture. The demand for corn has kept up for both domestic and foreign account and some business, mostly for European forward delivery, is put through daily. The European feed situation is acute and the American supply of corn is almost the only one to draw upon. The Russian crops will furnish moderate supplies next year, but the Danube supply is small, owing to great shortage in Hungary. There is no Argentine supply. It is said that Europe will be a forced buyer of corn in this country, but the price will naturally affect the volume of buying.

OATS.

The position of the market for oats has changed but little. Prices have slowly hardened without much feature, and there has been some buying on the strength of it in other feed stuffs. The market was influenced at the end of the week by an estimate of the Canadian crop, indicating a shortage of 40,000,000 bushels in the crop of the Western provinces compared with early September predictions, because of unfavorable weather. The visible supply of oats is large, however. The total as shown in the "official visible" amounts to 21,709,000 bushels, an increase during the past week of 437,000 bushels. The movement of oats, notwithstanding the shortage in the crop, is about equal to last year's, while the price of oats is about 50 per cent. higher.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products showed a good advance during the week, with an increase in speculative trading. The advance seemed due to different causes. There was some buying on reports of hog cholera, and also considerable speculative buying on the belief that the high price of feed stuffs will shortly make for considerable higher prices for live stock of all kinds, also that there will be a falling off in the supply of live stock when the present movement is over.

The receipts of hogs at Western points are heavy, partly because of the fear of cholera, but evidently owing more to the high price of feed and the low price of hogs. The price of live hogs is about $2 per 100 lower than last year, or about 25 per cent., while the price of corn is about 50 per cent. higher, or for the feeding grade 23c to 25c a bushel. The conditions which have developed since the beginning of September have been hard for feeders. There has been a steady advance in the price of feed stuffs and, until recently, a steady decline in the price of hogs. As a result hogs have been rushed to market unfattened, the average weight being about 20 per cent. less than a year ago. This great marketing of immature hogs is at the expense of the yield of product and also at the expense of the supply later. In addition to the light hogs there are reported a great many breed sows in the receipts, which will, naturally, have an influence on the supplies later on.

COTTON.

Although the South was on the selling side of the market at various times during the past week, in the aggregate the volume of hedge sales was considerably less than in the earlier part of the month. To this the comparative steadiness of the market was generally attributed, although it was undeniable that while around the 9c level the bears could see tempting profits and they showed little inclination to press sales. Moreover, weather conditions were less favorable and a more pronounced holding movement at the South was evident, although this latter has not assumed sufficient proportions as yet to warrant general recognition. In regard to the holding by the South, bears seek to minimize its importance, asserting that sooner or later it will be for sale, the spinner being confident of the staple having been grown.

Temperatures in the South were below normal on many days, but apprehension on this score was not great, as at no time was the weather regarded as unseasonably cold. The prevalence of unsettled weather with the rather low temperatures, tended to induce cautiousness among bears, however, despite claims that enough cotton has already been grown to supply the needs from all directions. There is still a vast quantity of cotton in the field susceptible of damage by heavy frost, although with each day of favorable weather conditions the possibilities of a killing frost are materially lessened. The date of killing frost in Texas runs from Nov. 1 in the Panhandle to Nov. 15 in the central parts, while the development of extremely low temperatures at this time in the northern part of Oklahoma and Arkansas would be about ten days in advance of the average date.

Sentiment has not changed radically, and while there are many interests that express the belief that the market at present is on debatable ground because of its prolonged decline and the lull in the selling of actual cotton by parts of the South, the bears are confidently predicting lower prices, along with the dying out of nervousness as to the final maturing of the crop. Estimates in this respect have been inclined to be revised upward with the increase in bearish sentiment and it is the impression that the bearish ginning figures issued privately have had the effect of inspiring the larger crop estimates. The movement of cotton on the other hand has not been in conformity with the crop optimism so noticeable at present, but the anomaly has been credited to a diminution in the spot inquiry and to a more general holding propensity on the part of Southerners, rather than to crop ideas that are materially higher than warranted.

The National Ginners' Association issued figures on ginning to Oct. 17, placing the returns at 7,750,000 bales, while a prominent spot concern had replies from its correspondents which indicated a probable showing of 7,393,000 bales. If such totals are borne out in the Census Bureau's statistics to be published on the 25th they will be unparalleled. In the large crop year of 1908 there were 6,300,000 bales ginned to about this time, while in 1904 a record ginning of 6,418,000 bales was reported. Last year's ginning was 5,424,000 bales and in 1909 5,530,000 bales, while to Sept. 25 this season there were 3,663,000 bales ginned. Figuring the probable ginning for the rest of the season as compared with previous years gives estimates of from 14,750,000 to over 15,000,000 for a total crop. Experience has educated the trade, however, not to place too much reliance in those statistics as an aid to the calculation of the probable yield at this time.

There has been much irregularity in the tenor of home trade advices, but it is still contended in conservative sources that the lowering of raw material values has been beneficial, and that conditions as a whole have improved to a slight extent. A pause in business is generally admitted, and is not surprising in view of the unsettled cotton market, but the favorable feature of light stocks still obtains, and the milling situation is gradually readjusting itself to a sounder foundation. Advices from abroad have also been conflicting, and the weakness of the Liverpool market at times was a reflection of the rebellion in China and the dispute in Turkey, which, it was claimed, were leading to cancellations at Manchester and interfering with prospects of future transactions. From other foreign centres, however, the demand seems to be of fair proportions, and the statistical position of cotton, although undoubtedly bearish as compared with last season, clearly illustrates the larger distribution resulting from the cheaper cost of raw material.

The weekly statistics as given by The Chronicle show that the "into sight" since the season began is 438,000 bales above last year, the total visible supply aggregating 3,132,000 bales, against 2,804,000 last year. Total spinners' takings were 150,000 bales in excess of last year, with the exports of cotton since Sept. 1 aggregating 1,771,000, against 1,422,000 last year. On shipboard not cleared there are 250,000 bales, or precisely the same as at this time in 1910.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The spot situation is still, the dominating influence, and the continuance of the near positions ruling at fair premiums has occasioned much surprise in many quarters. Deliveries on October contracts have been extremely light, so far totaling to approximately 2,000 barrels, and while a speculative long interest was thought to exist in that month there was no liquidation induced by the routine passing of the notices. It continues difficult to transact business in crude oil except for immediate shipment, indicating that mills are only selling as seed is procured, and in the meantime, the ability of the market to absorb this oil emphasizes the extent of the inquiry from consuming sources during the earlier part of the season.

Trade has been broader than for several weeks, and undoubtedly the improved inquiry from Western packing concerns was an important influence toward the gain in values the past few days. Both futures and crude were sought by these concerns, and toward the latter part of the week the upward trend of the market intimidated many shorts to cover. A sharp advance occurred in the October delivery on the purchasing of a few thousand barrels, which demand was generally attributed as for the account of foreign shorts. The abrupt upward move of that delivery also exerted a sympathetic effect in other positions, although at the higher levels, there was considerable pressure, supposedly against crude purchases, with vague reports of some foreign reselling.

The turn in the provision situation to a more bullish aspect created favorable comment among the bulls, while the trend of the cotton market was also encouraging to these interests. Fears of unfavorable weather at the South, however, did not inspire a great amount of buying as it appears extremely difficult to dispel the crop optimism prevalent at present. Ginning figures on Wednesday of approximately 7,500,000 bales are being anticipated by many in the trade.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Forecast for cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Monday, preceded by rain near the coast; much cooler, except in extreme western portion. Tuesday fair; light to moderate westerly winds.

South Carolina—Fair, much cooler Monday. Tuesday fair; light to moderate westerly winds.

Georgia—Fair Monday; much cooler in eastern and southern portions. Tuesday fair; light to moderate westerly winds, becoming variable.

Florida—Fair Monday; cooler, except in extreme northwest portion; much cooler in central and northeast portions. Tuesday fair; light to moderate west to northwest winds.

Alabama—Fair Monday; slightly warmer in northern portion Tuesday fair; light to moderate northerly winds, becoming variable.

Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate northerly winds, becoming variable.

Western Texas, Utah, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma — Fair, slightly warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

Ohio—Fair in southern, local rains in northern portion Monday or Monday night. Tuesday probably fair; moderate southwest to west winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair in southern, local rains in northern portions Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate westerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Local rains Monday or Monday night. Tuesday fair; moderate westerly winds.

Upper Michigan — Rain Monday. Tuesday probably fair; moderate variable winds becoming westerly.

Wisconsin — Rain Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate southwest to west winds.

Minnesota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate winds, mostly westerly.

Iowa—Fair Monday, preceded by rain in extreme eastern portion, Tuesday fair.

VAN TUYL HAS PLAN TO SAVE WEAK BANKS

Special Bureau Will Take Charge and Put Institutions on Sound Basis.

TO PREVENT BANK RUNS

State Examiner Will Have Authority to Discharge Inefficient Officers and Call in Bad Loans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—With the object in view of minimizing the failures of banking institutions in New York State, George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., of the State Banking Department, will establish a new bureau in his department, which shall have direct supervision over the affairs of the occasional bank whose condition may be the cause for concern. It will be in charge of one of the chief officials of the Banking Department, and the Superintendent promises that the person selected will be a man of many years' experience.

"Under this plan," says Supt. Van Tuyl, "bank failures will become almost unknown in ordinary periods of commercial activity." He took occasion to try out his plan with an up-State bank which was in a critical condition, and it worked successfully, and with the gratification that the bank is now running along smoothly.

The new bureau will be equipped with a corps of trained bank examiners, and when it is found that a bank is falling behind through the inefficiency of its officers, general lax management by Directors, bad business, or possible dishonesty, a representative of the Savings Bureau will be sent immediately to assume charge. The Banking Department official will work, many times, unknown to the customers of the institution, and it is intended that, backed by the full authority conferred on the State Superintendent of Banks by law, the department's representative shall assume temporarily the active direction of the affairs of the institution. He will correct evils of management, call in bad loans, and, if necessary, direct the bank's officers and stockholders to make up losses, or compel a cashier or other officer responsible for troubled conditions to resign. He may also order any needful reorganization of the Board of Directors.

In explaining the need of the new bureau the Superintendent said:

Where an institution's business has been unsafe and the character of the management would not warrant expectations of future success, such institutions have been restored by such treatment. In some instances arrangements nave been made whereby the 'hospital patient' was consolidated with a strong bank located in the same neighborhood.'

Supt. Van Tuyl says he believes his department can do a serious and helpful work along the new lines in this proposed bureau, and that, while the workings of the bureau, for reasons readily apparent, will be generally unknown to the public, the result will mean much toward furthering general business stability.

To launch a new bank or trust company into the financial sea the Banking Department will require compliance with the following:

Thorough investigation by this department showing needs for the proposed institution.

Where its business will come from, and how it will affect the local financial situation.

Is the organization the work of promoters who receive a percentage of the subscribed surplus or make an unseen charge by selling equipment, stationery, safes, &c.; or is the organization perfected to make a position for a certain individual whose past acts warrant supposed reward from a few rich friends; or is a discharged bank clerk or dissatisfied ex-bank officer anxious to get even with another institution which perhaps has been practicing conservative methods?

The standing of the proposed incorporators both morally and financially.

Are the proposed Directors competent to administer a bank's affairs? Are the new stockholders able to stand an assessment?

Has any individual or any combination of individuals the control of the bank?

A general statement of the proposed fixed charges for the first year.

Mr. Van Tuyl is of the belief that at no future time can a condition arise where an institution will be compelled to close up during a "run" after paying off depositors who were fortunate enough to be among the first on the ground when the trouble started.

Another plan which Supt. Van Tuyl is perfecting is for the protection of infant banks or trust companies in their swaddling clothes. This aid and protection will be extended especially to banks organized in localities where there are no other banking institutions. Almost from the opening of a new bank the Banking Department will be represented, that instructions may be given to inexperienced officers and Directors, and that operations may be watched so as to start off the institution on a safe course.

Heretofore the practice has been to wait for a period of time before making an examination, with the result in some instances of finding too late that the young institution had been the victim of promoters or loan sharks, or that enthusiasm for rapid growth had made it take undesirable business. Had the proposed procedure been followed in the past, Mr. Van Tuyl feels, many institutions that have been closed by liquidation like the Carnegie Trust Company, or some of the failed Brooklyn banks, would have been growing institutions to-day.

FIRE PREVENTION TALK.

Commissioner Johnson Invites Prominent Men to be Present.

Fire Commissioner Johnson has sent invitations to about 100 prominent men of the city who are interested in the subject of the prevention of fires to attend a conference he has called, which will be held in the assembly hall at Fire Headquarters on Wednesday morning at 10:30.

In addition to different civic and other organizations which will be represented the Commissioner has sent invitations to about twenty men who have been identified with the establishment of the Fire Prevention Bureau, which became a law last Thursday, when Gov. Dix signed the Hoey bill.

Among those who have been invited to attend the conference are Abram I. Elkus, Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Committee on Safety; Gen. George O. Eaton, Samuel Gompers, and John S. Whalen, Chief Factory Inspector, State Department of Labor.

AGAINST USING THE RECALL.

Not Necessary Now, Says Boston Good Government Association.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The Good Government Association, through the Secretary of the organization, Robert J. Bottomley, issued a statement to-day in which it declares against the recall of Mayor Fitzgerald.

The Mayor is finishing his second year, and in accordance with the provisions of the charter, the recall may be proposed at the coming municipal election. There has been some little discussion about recalling the Mayor precipitated by ex-Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell, but the action of the Good Government Association will, in all probality, administer a quietus.

The association's statement says that there may be room for improvement in the administration of city affairs, but that the emergency contemplated by the charter does not exist. Of the Fitzgerald administration the statement says:

"We must not be understood as approving the present administration. Its motives have not changed. It has done good things under compulsion and would do equally bad things were it not restrained. We can make no progress in the development of our civic spirit while it remains. But we do not see that anything is to be gained by trying the recall at the present time."

Two Stores Burn at Roslyn, L. I.

ROSLYN, L. I., Oct. 22.—Flame reflections illuminated the whole of the Wheatly Hills section here early this morning when the feed store of Jeremiah F. Stapleton and the butcher shop of Frank Moalaski burned to the ground. The shops adjoin each other opposite the railroad station. The nearest water hydrant was at the Clarence Mackay lodge a quarter of a mile away. The loss was $1,500, partly covered by insurance.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Field, Marshal & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Morgan, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.

Muse, Paris & Walker Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. Conkey, millinery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Wellington.

Root Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; Miss L. Krodler, furnishing goods, hosiery, and knit underwear; 214 Church Street; Hotel Woodward.

Klein, Solomon, Chicago, Ill.; Miss J. Goldberg, ready to wear; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Bacon, J. & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; Y. Elder, domestics, dress goods, silks, and ribbons; C. C. Gunn, cloaks, suits, and waists; M. Mayer, boys' clothing; 214 Church Street; The Hermitage.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, and skirts; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, ladies' neckwear, trimmings, ribbons, handkerchiefs, gloves, and leather goods; R. Gelford, ladies' neckwear, veilings, ribbons, and umbrellas; A. McLaggan, furnishing goods, women's and children's underwear, and hosiery; S. Lobolt, jewelry and cutlery; Miss E. Livingstone, muslin underwear, infants' wear, sweaters, and corsets; Miss M. Langhauser, fancy goods and art needlework; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. F. Campbell, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 214 Church Street.

Moore, William R., Dry Goods Company, Memphis, Tenn.; F. Lang, notions, hosiery, cloaks, suits, and waists; 258 Church Street.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. L. Coe, notions; 377 Broadway.

Davidson Brothers Company, Sioux City, Iowa; L. Davidson, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. B. Joseph, cloaks and waists; A. Kaufman, dry goods; 31 Union Square.

Dalkowitz, S., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; S. Dalkowitz, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.

Golden Rule, St. Paul, Minn.; B. Buchman, muslin underwear, corsets, and infants' wear; 200 Fifth Avenue.

Isaacs-Marks Company, New Orleans, La.; B. M. Isaacs, millinery and ribbons; 40 West Twenty-second Street.

Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. McE Mulliken, knit goods and sweaters; C. Schatt, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 Union Square.

Emigh & Straub, Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Straub, collars; 15 East Sixteenth Street.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Woods, dress goods and silks; G. E Sweitzer, laces and housefurnishing goods; 350 Broadway.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Weldon, laces and trimmings; Miss K. Heary, curtains and glassware; Hotel Imperial.

Wallenstein & Cohn Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; H. Wallenstein, cloaks, notions and millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Brassmer, John, Company, Springfield, Ill.; G. O. McKenzie, cloaks, waists and wrappers; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, cloaks and suits; Miss Cassidy, gloves and umbrellas; Hotel Imperial.

Hawley, Folsom Company, Boston, Mass.; J. M. Preston, shirts; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. P. Calkins, furs; Hotel Grand.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; W. J. Sutton, silks; 221 Fourth Avenue; Hotel Grand.

Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; J. W. Penny, upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. F. Leilich, ginghams and woolens; 72 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel

Root Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. H. Hoffner, gloves, laces, neckwear, and trimmings; 214 Church Street; Hotel Collingwood

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. MacGregor, cloaks, suits, waists, and knit goods; 454 Broome Street.

Fair, Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Handle, millinery; Miss S. Kane, millinery; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss S. Bernstein, underwear; Miss Kleinish, representing; Miss M. Nicol, representing; 15 East Twenty-second Street.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 334 Fourth Avenue; Herald Square Hotel.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. B. Jomlinson, silks and dress goods; 41 Union Square; Hotel Brostell.

Boston Store Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; H. Kaufman, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; 114 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Brostell.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. E. Chapman, clothing and hats; 41 Union Square; Hotel Brostell.

Siglers-Hentges Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. Squlers, furnishing goods and hosiery; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; D. H. Rosen, clothing, trunks, and bags; Hotel St. Denis.

Euwers, J. N., Sons Company, Youngstown, Ohio; J. N. Euwers, cloaks, suits, waists, and millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Halle Brothers' Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Wells, dress goods and silks; 31 Union Square; Hotel Latham.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. G. Hoover, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.

Stevens Company & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. O. Stevens, dry goods; 40 East Twenty-second Street.

"Fair," Chicago, Ill.; T. J. Madden, ladies' neckwear and laces; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. H. Black, muslin underwear; 4 Washington Place.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. J. Marvin, cloaks, suits and waists; The Breslin.

Kline Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; J. A. Baird, notions; 214 Church Street; The Breslin.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago Ill; J. C. Smith, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Wolcott.

$125,000

LINCOLN WATERPROOF CLOTH COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY.

7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK.

Tax Exempt in New York and New Jersey.

Dividends payable quarterly, Jan. 15, April 15, July 15, Oct. 15th.

PAR VALUE OF SHARES $100.

Registrar, Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.

CAPITALIZATION:

	Authorized.	Outstanding.
Cumulative Preferred Stock	$250,000	$125,000
Common Stock	250,000	150,000

A letter from the President of the Company shows that the security possesses the following features:

1st The Company has **no bonded or mortgage indebtedness,** and covenants not to place any debt or make any fixed charge that will be a lien ahead of its preferred stock herein offered.

2nd The Company has been **established since 1898** and its plant has **never been closed** because of lack of orders, labor troubles or other complications.

3rd The plant and its **equipment are modern,** its **transportation facilities excellent,** and the **field** for its output almost **limitless.** The superiority of its product is acknowledged.

4th The **management is conservative and experienced.** Its President, W. H. Bache, was formerly President of the Bound Brook National Bank. Mr. Bache and his associates have agreed to **continue** the **management** of the Company and their belief in the success of the Company is **evidenced** by **their ownership of the Company's common stock.**

5th The final net profit available for dividends on the preferred stock, **notwithstanding liberal appropriations for depreciations and improvements,** has averaged for the past eight years about 11% on the present issue. The Company's **earnings this year** will be about **three times** its dividend requirements.

6th The Company will show a **substantial increase** in its final net surplus this year, as a result of important improvements and extensions in its plant, and through the use of the **increased working capital.**

7th In excess of $92,000 has been **expended out of earnings** for betterments and improvements to the Company's plant.

8th Its **net quick assets** are equal to its outstanding preferred stock.

9th No additional preferred stock can be issued until its **surplus earnings,** after providing for dividends on the outstanding amount, **equals 1½ times** the dividend required for the new issue contemplated.

10th **One-quarter** of the yearly **surplus earnings,** after the payment of the preferred dividends, will be used for **improvements and betterments.**

11th All legal matters in connection with this issue have been approved by **Hon. John A. Blair,** of Jersey City.

We offer a limited amount of the Preferred Stock at 100 and accrued dividend.

The information and statistics that appear herein are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

A. E. FITKIN & CO., Bonds,

25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

BOSTON 27 STATE STREET · PHILADELPHIA 437 CHESTNUT STREET · CHICAGO 206 SOUTH LA SALLE ST. · HARTFORD 36 PEARL STREET

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that meetings of the Common stockholders and Preferred stockholders of this Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday the 25th day of October, 1911, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of any other business which may be brought before the meeting; and at 10:15 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and voting for or against the approval of the execution of an Agreement of Lease, dated February 15 1911, between the Saline Valley Railway Company and The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company for a period of 99 years from January 1, 1911; and also for the purpose of considering and voting for or against the approval of the execution of an Operating Agreement, dated November 1, 1910, between The Evansville, Mt. Carmel and Northern Railway Company (of Indiana) and The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company under which said company granted to this company the right to use its railroad, property and franchise for a period of 99 years.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Office of the Secretary, 71 Broadway.

ANNUAL MEETING.

New York, September 21, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the purpose of considering all actions of the Directors and of the Executive Committee as set forth in the annual report of the Company and in the proceedings of said Directors and of said Committee as set forth in their minutes and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1911, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the second (2d) day of October, 1911, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of October, 1911, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,

By JAS. STEUART MacKIE, Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

—of—

DUGUNDJI TOBACCO CORPORATION.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Dugundji Tobacco Corporation, at a meeting duly called and held on September 29, 1911, notice is hereby given of a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company, to be held at the office of the Corporation, at No. 104 Madison Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of voting upon a resolution that said Corporation be forthwith dissolved.

LOUIS A. SARECKY, Secretary.

STANCHFIELD & LEVY, Attorneys,
15 Pine Street, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION will be held on the Sixth day of November, 1911, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of such Corporation at Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, County of Queens and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $500,000, consisting of 4,000 shares of preferred stock and 1,000 shares of common stock, of par value of $100 each, to $1,000,000, to consist of 8,000 shares of preferred stock and 2,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each, and also to vote upon a proposal of the Board of Directors to issue a series of bonds. The stock transfer books of the Corporation will be closed from the close of business on November 4th, 1911, to the opening of business on November 7th, 1911.

WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF, President.
DAVID W. PYE, Secretary.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M., Wednesday, October 4th, 1911, and be reopened at ten o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26th, 1911.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BABCOCK BOX COMPANY:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company recommending the dissolution of the corporation without judicial proceedings, and calling a meeting of its stockholders to consider the same, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held in the principal office of the Company, Rooms 1,112-1,116, No. 105 West 40th Street, in New York City, New York, on the 13th day of November, 1911, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Office of the

New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 1st, 1911, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.

New Orleans, La., October 2nd, 1911.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

Hoboken, N. J., October 21, 1911.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., at twelve o'clock noon on Monday, November 13, 1911, for the election of five (5) Directors to serve for three (3) years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CONTRACT 75.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, October 31, 1911, for Contract 75, for the construction of the Bay Ridge conduit, a portion of the city pipe lines of Catskill Aqueduct, in the City Aqueduct Department and extending from the junction of Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, in a generally southwesterly direction along Fifth Avenue, Sixty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue, Sixty-seventh Street, and Second Avenue to Seventy-ninth Street, and through Seventy-ninth Street to the Shore Road. The work to be done includes the furnishing and laying of about 10,400 feet of 48-inch castiron pipe, 36 feet of 36-inch castiron pipe, valves, and other appurtenances, together with maintenance for one year.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of Ten Dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING BY CONTRACT two battleships, Nos. 36 and 37, will be received at the Navy Department until twelve o'clock noon, January 4, 1912, when they will be publicly opened. A circular of requirements for said vessels is now ready, and plans and specifications for their construction will be ready November 1st for distribution among prospective bidders. Forms of proposals and contract may be had on application to the Department after November 13th. G. v. L. Meyer, Secretary. 10-18-11.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO ANNOUNCE that they have this day dissolved the copartnership heretofore existing between them under the firm name and style of ROTH & LEVINE GLASS CO., 28-30 Sullivan St., City, and that MAX ROTH assumes the payment of all the liabilities of said firm.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1911.

MAX ROTH,
MORRIS LEVINE.

Of paramount importance to investors are the articles and correspondence in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Trustworthy accounts of developments in bond, stock, cotton, grain, and metal markets. Declared dividends, railroad earnings, range of prices for ten years. Every Monday. Mailed to any part of the United States for One Dollar a Year. Strong binder to hold The Review mailed for One Dollar.—Adv.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:19|Sun sets..5:11|Moon sets..5:51

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:12	8:44	2:01	2:35
Governors Island	8:37	9:03	2:33	3:10
Hell Gate	10:27	10:55	4:13	4:50

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 22.

SS Cincinnati, Hamburg, Oct. 12.
SS California, Glasgow, Oct. 14.
SS Rochambeau, Havre, Oct. 14.
SS Themistocles, Gibraltar, Oct. 10.
SS Clan McIver, St. Michaels, Oct. 7.
SS Byron, Barbados, Oct. 16.
SS Curityba, Nipe.
SS African Prince, Bahia, Oct. 4.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Oct. 21.
SS Rio Janeiro, Barbados, Oct. 16.
SS Clement, Barbados, Oct. 16.
SS Ikalis, Trinidad, Oct. 13.
SS Colorado, Key West, Oct. 18.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, Oct. 19.
SS Madison, Norfolk, Oct. 21.
SS Francesco Ciampa, Fernandina, Oct. 18.

Outgoing Steamships.

	SAIL TO-DAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coppename, Paramaribo		11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cherokee, Brunswick		———	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		———	3:00 P.M.
	SAIL TO-MORROW.		
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,	Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Panama,	Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 A.M.
Ryndam,	Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
City of Savannah,	Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk,	Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Madison,	Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
	SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Campania,	Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
St. Ronald,	Montevideo	3:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Philadelphia,	La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asiatic Prince,	Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois,	Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Nueces,	Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Momus,	New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Main	Bremen	Oct. 12
Roma	Almeria	Oct. 8
Crown of Grenada	Trinidad	Oct. 13
Prinz Sigismund	Colon	Oct. 14
Isabella	Porto Rico	Oct. 17
Martha Washington	Algiers	Oct. 13
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 14
Minneapolis	London	Oct. 14
Vaderland	Antwerp	Oct. 14
Oceania	Naples	Oct. 12
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 20

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	Oct. 17
Lutetian	Rouen	Oct. 10
Alliance	Cristobal	Oct. 17
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	Oct. 14
Californian	Puerto Mexico	Oct. 6
Coamo	Porto Rico	Oct. 18
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct. 18
Havana	Havana	Oct. 21
Alamo	Mobile	Oct. 17
Denver	Galveston	Oct. 18
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 21
El Sol	Galveston	Oct. 18

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Majestic	Southampton	Oct. 18
Principessa Laetitia	Almeria	Oct. 11
Thames	Antilla	Oct. 21
Curityba	Nipe	Oct. 9
Oceana	Bermuda	Oct. 23
Sarnia	Kingston	Oct. 20
El Occidente	Galveston	Oct. 19
Katahdin	Brunswick	Oct. 21

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Oceania, incoming from Naples, was reported 793 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Tuesday morning.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, incoming from Bremen, was reported 650 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:54 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Tuesday morning.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., incoming from Bremen, was reported 890 miles east of Sandy Hook at 4:42 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, about noon Tuesday.

SS Vaderland, incoming from Antwerp, was reported 251 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this morning.

SS Main, incoming from Bremen, was reported 323 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, about noon to-day.

SS Minneapolis, incoming from London, was reported 200 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this morning.

SS Saxonia, outgoing, was reported 188 miles west of Fastnet at 6 P. M. yesterday; due at Queenstown about 11:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Lusitania, outgoing, was reported 490 miles west of Fastnet at 1:15 P. M. yesterday; due at Fishguard about 3:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, outgoing, was reported 220 miles southwest of Brow Head at 12:15 P. M. yesterday; due at Plymouth about 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Kroonland, outgoing for Dover, was reported 160 miles west of Brow Head at 11 A. M. yesterday.

United Wireless.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur, passed Alligator at 7:30 P. M., 22d.

SS Winifred, Port Arthur, passed Tortugas at 7:10 P. M., 22d.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz, was 220 m. from Havana at noon, 22d.

SS Apache, Jacksonville, was 513 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 22d.

SS Allanca, Cristobal, was 345 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 A. M., 22d.

SS Byron, South American ports, was 4 m. S. of Ambrose Channel at 8 P. M., 22d. Will dock about 10 A. M., 23d.

SS Coamo, San Juan, was 57 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 22d.

SS Prinz Sigismund, Kingston, was 187 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at noon, 22d.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, was 90 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 2d.

SS Havana, Havana, was 642 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 22d.

SS Alamo, Mobile, was 626 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 22d.

SS Denver, Galveston, was 562 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at noon, 22d.

SS Proteus, New Orleans, was 152 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 22d.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Amerika, at Plymouth, Oct. 21.
SS Columbia, at Moville, Oct. 22.
SS New York, at Southampton, Oct. 22.

Sailed.

SS Mauretania, from Liverpool, Oct. 22.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Southampton, Oct. 22.
SS Caroline, from Havre, Oct. 21.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
El Rio, Galveston	12:00 M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru, Oct. 23	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Zealandia, Oct. 27	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Bellerophon, Oct. 27	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco) —Sierra, Oct. 30	6:30 P.M.
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport, Nov. 1	6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Frost warnings have been issued for Arkansas, Oklahoma, the interior of Eastern Texas, and for Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and for Northwestern Georgia, and the Ohio Valley.

There have been rains in the Atlantic States, the lake region, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and local rains in the East Gulf States and the Northwest, followed by clearing weather in the two latter districts. In the West and Southwest the weather was generally clear, with high temperatures, as a rule. It is also warmer in the Atlatic States, and decidely cooler in the Upper Ohio Valley and the East Gulf States. Heavy to killing frosts occurred Sunday morning in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and interior of Texas. Rain will continue Monday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, probably followed by fair weather Tuesday. There will also be local rains Monday in the lake region, followed by fair weather Tuesday. It will be colder Monday in Western New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and Monday night and Tuesday in Eastern New England.

The winds along the New England Coast will be brisk southwest to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to west, becoming variable Monday night; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west, becoming variable.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate to brisk winds, mostly southwest, with rains, to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey—Cooler Monday, with rain, followed by fair in south portion; Tuesday, probably fair; moderate to brisk west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cooler Monday, with rain in the morning, followed by fair; Tuesday probably fair; moderate west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

Eastern New York—Rain and cooler Monday; Tuesday probably fair; moderate to brisk west winds, becoming variable.

New England—Rain Monday; cooler south and west portions; Tuesday probably fair; cooler in Maine; brisk southwest to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	48	57	4 P. M.	57	63
6 A. M.	50	57	6 P. M.	55	61
9 A. M.	56	59	9 P. M.	52	61
12 M.	54	61	12 P. M.	50	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding dalte last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 53.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 59; at 8 P. M. it was 61. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 97 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE Via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:00 P.M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE Via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days, 5:00 P.M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 25, E. R., 2:45 P. M.; week days only. Str. RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Lv. Pier 27, E. R., week days only 11:00 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

Tickets, &c., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and Piers.

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PEOPLES LINE To Albany — Str. C. W. Morse and Adirondack, Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted.)

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JOY LINE $2.40 BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL

Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40

Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, East River.

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Short Sea Trip on the Atlantic Coast. Sailings from New Pier 20, East River, New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. For full information apply to MAINE S. S. CO., 290 Broadway, N. Y.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE

Magnificent S. S. "Arabic" leaves Feb. 8, rates $400 up, including shore excursions; 71 enchanting days. Stop-over privileges. Final Round the World Tour this season leaves Jan. 20; $2,150. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., N. Y.

Sight-Seeing Yacht

Observation, around New York Harbor and Manhattan Island. Daily Battery Pier, near South Ferry, 10:30, 2:30.

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Uranium.....Nov. 9 | Campanello....Dec. 7
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

POORE, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles T. Poore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe, Smith & Howe, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1911. GERRIT SMITH, HELEN T. POORE, Executors. HOWE, SMITH & HOWE, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

KERR, THOMAS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas B. Kerr late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmer Canfield & Stone, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 3rd day of August, 1911. FREDERICK M. KERR, Administrator. WILMER, CANFIELD & STONE, Attorneys for Administrator, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WOODMAN, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George H. Woodman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, her attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1911. ELIZABETH LE B. WOODMAN, Administratrix. LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SHARP.—To all creditors of the estate of Charles T. Sharp, late of Port Jervis, N. Y., deceased:

Whereas the next of kin of Charles T. Sharp, late of the City of Port Jervis, in the County of Orange, deceased, intend to apply for letters of administration on his estate and desire to have the penalty of the bond required limited pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,634 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

You are hereby notified to present your claims to me at my office, in the Village of Goshen, in the County of Orange, on or before December 1st, 1911.

Dated October 11th, 1911. JOHN B. SWEZEY, Surrogate of Orange County.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

THE WHITE STAR LINE ANNOUNCES THAT THE

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

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Celtic, Oct. 26, 12:00 Noon | Vaderland, Oct. 28, 10:00 A. M
Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 9:30 A.M. | Majestic, Oct. 28, 12:00 Noon

American Line Pier 62, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Philadelphia....Oct. 28 | New York.....Nov. 11
St. Louis.....Nov. 4 | St. Paul.....Nov. 18

White Star Line Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Majestic..Oct. 28, noon | *New York.....Nov. 11
Oceanic...Nov. 4, noon | Majestic.....Nov. 18
*American Line Steamer.

Atlantic Transport
NEW YORK—LONDON Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minneapolis, Oct. 28, 10:30 AM | Minnehaha, Nov. 11
Minnetonka, Nov. 4, 8 AM | Minnewaska, Nov. 18

Red Star Line Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
LONDON, PARIS VIA DOVER—ANTWERP.
Vaderland.....Oct. 28 | Kroonland.....Nov. 11
Zeeland.....Nov. 4 | Lapland (new)..Nov. 18

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Celtic.....Oct. 26, noon | Cedric.....Nov. 9
Adriatic...Nov. 2, noon | Baltic.....Nov. 15

NEW YORK—BOSTON
To the MEDITERRANEAN
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, and Naples.
Cretic.....Oct. 31, noon | Canopic.....Nov. 14

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S.S. KAISERIN AUG. VIC. (25,000 Tons.) SAILS NOV. 4, 9 A. M.

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"Moltke" (12,500 tons), 28 days, Jan. 28, Feb. 24, 1912... $150 and up
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Every Refinement of Service Insured.
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‖PATRICIA.....Oct. 28, 10 A.M.
†KAISERIN AUG. VIC....Nov. 4, 9 A.M.
*PRES. LINCOLN.....Nov. 11, 10 A.M.
*PRES. GRANT.....Nov. 18, 9 A.M.
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S. S. CINCINNATI.....Nov. 1, 1 P. M.
S. S. HAMBURG.....Nov. 15
S. S. CINCINNATI.....Dec. 7

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Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....Oct. 24
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....Oct. 31
Twin-Screw Sailings Thursday, 10 A.M.
Friedrich der Grosse (Bremen direct)..Oct. 26
Grosser Kurfuerst.....Nov. 2

To Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa
Sailings Saturday, 11 A. M.
Prinzess Irene (Omits Algiers).....Nov. 18
Berlin (new).....Dec. 9
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T. G. SELLEW 111 FULTON ST.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FISHEL, ADLER & SCHWARTZ, Bankrupts. Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, will offer for sale by order of the Court on the second day of November, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the following property of this estate:

All the right, title and interest of Irving M. Dittenhoefer, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, of, in and to a certain lease covering premises known as No. 313 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, made by Francis A. Murdock, Lewis C. Murdock, Alice S. Murdock, Ida M. Leupp and Louise E. Murdock, to Aaron A. Fishel and Abraham I. Adler, composing the firm of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, which lease bears date the 14th day of November, 1902, and was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, on November 26th, 1902, in Block Series of Conveyances, Section 3, Liber 83, at page 442, which lease runs for a period of 21 years and 4 months, from January 1, 1903, at the annual rental of $12,500, payable monthly in advance.

Together with all the right, title and interest of said Trustee, of, in and to a certain lease of said premises, dated January 11th, 1911, made by Aaron A. Fishel as sole surviving member of the said firm of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, to Mason & Hamlin Co. for the term of two (2) years, from January 15, 1911, at the yearly rental of $12,500, and together with all the right, title and interest of said Trustee of, in and to a certain agreement dated October 22, 1908, made between the said firm of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz and the said Mason & Hamlin Co. providing for the successive renewals of two (2) years each of the said lease to the Mason & Hamlin Co. to January 15th, 1923, and for the further renewal thereof from January 15th, 1923, to April 30th, 1924, and providing for the payment by the said Mason & Hamlin Co. to the said firm of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz of the sum of $2,362.00 in each and every year, in addition to the rent reserved in said lease to the Mason & Hamlin Co., payable quarterly in advance up to and including the 15th day of January, 1924.

At the same time and place there will also be offered for sale all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the southerly line of 76th St., distant eighty-one (81) feet eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Madison Avenue with said southerly line of 76th Street; running thence SOUTHWARDLY and parallel with Madison Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-five (85) feet and eight (8) inches; running thence EASTWARDLY and parallel with 76th Street, nineteen (19) feet; running thence NORTHWARDLY, again parallel with Madison Avenue, eighty-five (85) feet and eight (8) inches, to said southerly line of 76th Street; running thence WESTWARDLY, along said southerly line of 76th Street, nineteen (19) feet, to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 34 East 76th Street.

Being the same premises conveyed by Aaron A. Fishel and Caroline Fishel to Irving M. Dittenhoefer, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz by deed bearing date the 22d day of January, 1911, recorded in the office of the Register of the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1911, in Block Series of Conveyances 5, Liber 162, at page 388. The said property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $20,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, due November 25th, 1913, a second mortgage for $11,600.34 now past due with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, taxes for 1911 amounting to $568.41 and interest and to monthly tenancy if any.

Full particulars with reference to the aforesaid properties, including copies of the leases and agreement above referred to, can be obtained at any time prior to the sale at the office of JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and of DAVID GERBER, No. 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Trustee. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, and DAVID GERBER, Attorneys for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TIMOTHY A. GARVEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 59 New Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bar fixtures, supplies, &c.

ALFRED C. COXE, Receiver. JULIUS G. KREMER, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD Piers foot West 14th St., N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, opposite Battery.

MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA
DIRECT via FISHGUARD
Wireless Telegraph. Submarine Signals. Fastest, Finest, Largest, Quadruple Screw Turbine Steamships.
Fishguard and Liverpool.

MAURETANIA Nov. 1, 9 A.M. | Nov. 8, 9 A.M. LUSITANIA
Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool.

CAMPANIA Oct. 25, 10 A.M.

MONTREAL QUEBEC. LONDON
Regular Sailings of Steamers Carrying One Class Cabin (II) and Third Class Passengers only.

MADEIRA GIBRALTAR ALGIERS VILLEFRANCHE GENOA NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME
See Company's Schedule for Complete Itinerary.
Pannonia.....Oct. 26 | Caronia.....Nov. 18
Carpathia.....Nov. 9 | Ivernia.....Nov. 30
Saloon Rate Noon.
WINTER CRUISES
ITALY, RIVIERA, EGYPT

25 Days' Trip To Cuba
WEEKLY SAILINGS By Prinz Sigismund (5,000 Tons) OF THE ATLAS SERVICE
NEXT SAILING PRINZ SIGISMUND, OCT. 27, 12 Noon.
Hayti, Jamaica, Panama, Colombia, Costa Rica $140 AND UP
The PRINZ Steamers offer all the comforts and conveniences of our well-known trans-Atlantic liners. They are especially adapted for this service. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND SERVICE.
Send for particulars.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France.)
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Provence.....Oct. 28 | La Bretagne.....Nov. 16
*La Savoie.....Nov. 2 | La Provence.....Nov. 23
*La Lorraine.....Nov. 9 | *La Savoie.....Nov. 30
*Twin Screw Steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3:00 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
Niagara.....Oct. 28
‡ROCHAMBEAU (New).....Oct. 28
†Quadruple Screw Steamer.
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
California...Oct. 28, noon | Columbia...Nov. 11, noon
Caledonia...Nov. 4, 2 PM | Cameronia...Nov. 18, 8 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway

To Bermuda $10 Up Round Trip
Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions, Lowest Rates.
Twin Screw S. S. "Bermudian," 5530 tons, sails November 1st, 11th, 23d, and December 2d.
Bliss Keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy. Fastest, newest, and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda.
For illustrated pamphlets apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 264 and 353 5th Av., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent, or QUEBEC S. S. CO. Ltd., Quebec.

FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, NICE, MARSEILLES
Mail steamers Sailing Weekly (approx.) Calling at Villefranche as scheduled.

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When you buy
Real Estate you ought to get a marketable title. Better consult us before you close it.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 6,500,000
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
375 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Geo. R. Read & Co
REAL ESTATE
20 Nassau St. 3 East 35th St.

J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO
Manager of Estates
Brokers. Appraisers.
305 West 40th St., nr. B'way. Tel. 876 Bryant.
J. Romaine Brown. A. P. W. Kinnan.

East Side.

PRIVATE HOUSE, brown stone front; (price $18,000.) at 235 East 9th St. For particulars see Mr. Yanni, 352 East 17th St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTENTION!
Paying 8 per cent. on an investment of $[illegible]. Five-story and basement apartment, exceptionally well built by an investor, not a speculator. New, very attractive building; convenient to Subway. Principal, 44 Times.

A—HERE'S YOUR CHOICE
Choice corner plot, 123 feet on Seamon Av; 83 feet on 218th St., at a bargain price; also other choice plots in this vicinity; unusual opportunity for speculator or investor. Johns, 331 West 116th St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE NEAR WATER
Long Island Sound; only 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, with water-front privileges to elegant and select bathing beach and yacht club; only 8 minutes from shore and same distance to station; dock for your yacht or motor boat; electricity, gas, cement sidewalks, and sewers all in and paid for; (no assessments;) very select and refined neighborhood and environment; $350 down, $80 or more monthly. R. A., Box 342 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

REAL BARGAIN.—GLEN ROCK, RIDGEWOOD; Two blocks from station; new concrete house; garage built by engineer for own use; $9,500, worth $11,000; plot 135x200; electricity; finest wood trim; owner in California; must be sold; want offer.
ALLEE REALTY CO., 759 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Start a chicken farm on $10; our Little Farms, 100x500, within ten minutes' walk of Fanwood, New Jersey, Depot; $100 cash, balance easy monthly payments, buys one; fine high dry land. Write for particulars and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Bungalows and bungalow plots at Fanwood, New Jersey; five minutes from railroad station; large plots, fine shade trees; let us show you plans; will build for you on easy terms; secure your home now. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

About two acre small farm, fruit orchard, good spring, 3 room house; small amount down, balance monthly; fine commuting service; 52 trains daily. Owner, 82 Times Downtown.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
Tells about Nutley, N. J.; Ideal Home Town; new 1911 Fall crop "full of the meat of the subject."
NUTLEY REALTY CO., 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

Six-family flat house worth $10,000; will sell for $7,000; terms, $1,000 cash or more. 835 Whiton St., Jersey City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

HOUSE, SACRIFICE, $5,950
Will dispose of my beautiful new house, built by day's work and cost me $7,500, including all improvements, gas, electricity, parquet floors, running water, beamed ceilings, large wardrobes, and many other special features; located in a large plot of ground and attractive avenue in private residential park; 24 minutes to Harold Square or Battery on the Pennsylvania Tunnel line, three minutes' walk from depot; sell on very easy terms, small deposit, or will rent with privilege of purchasing and apply rent payments on purchase. Call, write, or phone. T. I. M'NEECE,
Phone 4070 Beekman. 150 Nassau St., city.

Shore-front mansion, $125,000, actual cost $300,000; over 100 acres; hour and a half out; two-thirds mile shore; high bluff; magnificent view; mansion new; designed by leading architect; fine, cultivated land; outbuildings; $80,000 cash, mortgage or trade for balance. Banker, X 278 Times Downtown.

Long Beach House for Sale
Very desirable 9-room cottage, near depot
$10,000
FREDERICK P. JONES, 884 5th Ave.

GLEN HEAD—Beautiful 6-room cottages; improvements; large plots; $4,600; $50 cash and $15 monthly.
Lake, 584 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, (opp. Subway.)

New house, 10 rooms, overlooking Sound; 4 minutes to Malba, 10 minutes to College Point Station; $35. Imandt, 27 West 33d St.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SPEED AND WORKMANSHIP
LIBMAN CONTRACTING CO.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
107 WEST 46th ST. PHONE 4612 BRYANT

SPECIAL NOTICE LANDLORDS REALTY AGENTS
In the near future you will be bothered, by tenants, about rattling windows and weather stripping. WITH "ACME" BURGLAR, WIND, AND RATTLEPROOF LOCK, OUR
At a cost of 25c. per window, you will do away with this complaint forever. For further particulars,
ACME SPECIALTY CO.,
65 West 34th St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 4286.

$30,000 to loan, 4½ Manhattan first mortgage; lowest charges. Address Wolinsky, 52 Lenox Av

Wanted on 2d mortgage $3,000 on improved Bronx store property; no agents, only principals. G 20 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$7,000 second mortgage on Bronx tenement for sale; good bonus; no brokers. Address "Powell," 342 Times Downtown.

CANADA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TEN DOLLARS CASH
—and $10 for 12 MONTHS buys choice Lot in the only high-class Residential District of the fastest growing city in Western Canada's great wheat belt.
Near business centre and car line—beautifully improved with parks and ornamental waters—Perfectly sound investment and will yield large profits.
Absolutely safe—Money refunded if you cannot complete purchase—
$1,000,000 capital behind this guarantee.
CANADIAN CITY and TOWN PROPERTIES, LIMITED,
Stobart Blk., Portage Av., WINNIPEG.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

For Sale.—Small or large farms for Summer homes, $2,000 to $14,000 each; 60 miles to New York; fine scenery; write me your wants. J. H. Malone, Redding, Conn.

Beautiful, inexpensive, accessible farms; all sizes; orchards; acreages; $6,000 laundry for $2,000. Honest descriptions; illustrated catalogue. Dibble Farm Agency, Ansonia, Conn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANUFACTURER.
SACRIFICE SALE ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL.
Can you beat an overhead charge of 12c. per square foot per year? This property now offered for sale has been operated at this cost; 68 to 76 3d St., near Gowanus Canal; now occupied by the Pilgrim Steam Laundry; 3-story and cellar factory building; lot running through to 4th St. on a plot fronting 126 ft. on 3d St. by 190 ft. in depth; 2 boilers, engine and tanks; building steam heated and well lighted; approximately 20,000 square feet and 7,500 square feet of yard space. Might lease with privilege to purchase. Apply to owners on premises, or
J. D. H. BERGEN & SON,
314 Court St., bet. Degraw & Sackett.

YOU CAN OWN YOUR OWN HOME
by giving us your rent money; $200 down, balance same as rent; a one-family brick house, hardwood finish; parquet floors; tiled bath; handsomely decorated; wide porch; fine lawn; street sewered and shade trees; on "L" and new Subway lines; 5c. fare to City Hall; payments cover taxes, interest, water, &c. BUILDER, X 277 Times Downtown.

WHY WAIT TO BUY YOUR HOME?
Our houses are right where the Subway will double their values; beautiful 7-room brick, hardwood trim, parquet floors, tiled bath; 5c. fare, 30 minutes from Park Row, for only $200 cash, balance same as rent. Contractor, X 280 Times Downtown.

215 Midwood St., Prospect Park East, between Bedford and Rogers Avs.
Elegant 2-story, stone, bay-window-front dwelling; 9 rooms and bath; hardwood trim throughout; parquet floors; console mirror; open hearth in foyer hall; electric light, &c.; only $1,000 cash, balance easy terms.
REALTY ASSOCIATES,
176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Telephone 6480 Main.

GREAT BARGAINS.
IF YOU REALLY WANT A HOME, HERE IS A REAL BARGAIN.
We had to foreclose on two builders. They lost $1,000 on each house, your gain. Houses sold for $5,750, NOW $4,750; others $6,250, NOW $5,500. These are new 7-room brick homes, latest modern improvements, beautifully located in Brooklyn on Subway; 5c. fare to Park Row.
Bargain, X 279 Times Downtown.
Also 4 stores in Borough Park.

INVEST YOUR RENT MONEY TO ADVANTAGE
and own a cozy 7-room and bath, semi-detached brick house, on boulevard; all improvements, sewer, water, gas and electricity, tiled vestibule and bath, parquet floors; large porch, front lawn and large yard; only 30 minutes to New York City Hall; 5c. car-fare; directly on new Subway; only $200 down, balance as rent. Owner, X 276 Times Downtown.

877 PARK PL., near NEW YORK AV.
Tony section; modern swell-front residence; parquet floors, electric light, expensive decorations. Would consider small property or lots on account. Broker's note. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

MAPLE STREET, FLATBUSH.
Look at 343-359, swell 2-family houses, near Nostrand Av. cars and coming Subway. Builder must sacrifice. Open daily.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

A $48,000 STOCK FARM FOR $20,000.
E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Store property to exchange for smaller house; new-law, 6-story, close Subway station; all improvements. J. F. Fetzer, 966 Boston Road.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARMS AND COUNTRY ESTATES.
We have real buyers for farms and gentlemen's estates within commuting distance of New York, IF OFFERED AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES; owners should furnish photos and complete descriptions.
ALLEE REALTY CO., 759 Fulton St., B'klyn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR SALE.

For Sale—88-acre farm, near Washington, D. C.; good house, excellent water, much fruit. Address P. O. Box 2,482 Washington, D. C.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—A. LEOPOLD AUERBACH and JOSEPH S. AUERBACH, Plaintiffs, against JAMES DUNN, if living, and "MARY" DUNN, his wife, if any, the name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's real first name being unknown to the plaintiffs; and all devisees and heirs at law of the said James Dunn, if he be deceased, and also all persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, derived through the said James Dunn or his devisees or heirs at law, or through any of them which heirs, devisees and other persons, if any there be, and their names, are unknown to the plaintiffs; and all persons who are, or make any claim whatever as executors or administrators of any person who may be deceased and who if living, would have any interest in the premises described in the complaint herein derived through the said James Dunn, or his devisees or heirs at law, which persons, if any there be, and their names are unknown to the plaintiffs, Defendants.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, August 18th, 1911.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

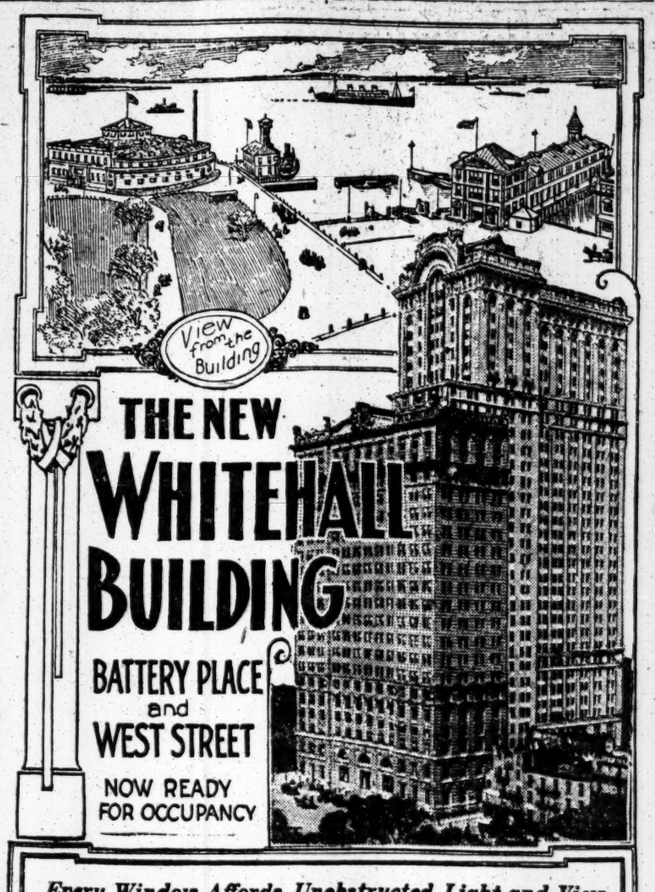
TO JAMES DUNN, if living, and "MARY" DUNN, his wife, if any, the name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's real first name being unknown to the plaintiffs; and all devisees and heirs at law of the said James Dunn, if he be deceased, and also all persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, derived through the said James Dunn or his devisees or heirs at law, or through any of them which heirs, devisees and other persons, if any there be, and their names, are unknown to the plaintiffs; and all persons who are, or make any claim whatever as executors or administrators of any person who may be deceased and who if living, would have any interest in the premises described in the complaint herein derived through the said James Dunn, or his devisees or heirs at law, which persons, if any there be, and their names are unknown to the plaintiffs.
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of HON. FRANCIS K. PENDLETON, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of October, 1911, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW York.—FRANCES FISH, plaintiff, against HENRY F. WHALEN and ABRAHAM ISEAR, defendants.—Summons. To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, May 18th, 1909. WAYNE M. MUSGRAVE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Henry F. Whalen: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. John V. McAvoy, Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 15th day of September, 1911, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at New York, on September 21st, 1911. WAYNE M. MUSGRAVE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 220 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stitt & Phillips, Number 113 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1912.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1911. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, Executor.
STITT & PHILLIPS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



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Rentals Lower Than in Other First-class Buildings
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Times Square is now the acknowledged centre of New York; one can reach most of the big business and amusement enterprises within a few blocks. Subway Station in basement. "L" only one block distant. Broadway, 42d and 7th Ave. cars pass in front of building.
Each room steam-heated and thoroughly ventilated. Every office of **The Times Building** has two or more outside windows. Light and fresh air in abundance.
Day and all-night elevator service; central telephone office and all modern services that the business man demands.
Rental office, Room 406; telephone 1000 Bryant.
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80 and 82 4th Ave.
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4th & 7th (Top) Lofts,
50x80, Fireproof Building
Heat; two elevators; light on three sides; immediate possession; full commission to brokers.
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Store, Basement and Floors
In New 12-Story Fireproof Bldg.,
71 & 73 MURRAY ST.
Near West B'way. Most attractive floors ever offered in lower section of city. Lot 50x100. Ready for immediate occupancy. No interior columns; light on three sides, automatic sprinkler, two passenger and one freight elevator. Low insurance. Full commission to brokers.
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41 PARK ROW. Tel. 5900 Cort.
Elevator Running. Agent on Premises.

BUILDING FOR RENT.
24 PARK PLACE,
THROUGH TO **19 Barclay St.**
Six-story basement and sub-basement; size 25.10x150 feet, elevator, steam heat; splendid condition.
LEASE UP TO 21 YEARS.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
(12003) 20 NASSAU ST.

BROADWAY OFFICES.
Fine offices on
2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th floors;
elevator service; light and heat included.
1,966-1,968 Broadway, corner 66th St.
Elevated and Subway station.

FREE RENT TO FEBRUARY 1st.
LIGHT LOFT, FIREPROOF.
Size 40x100. Two Elevators.
Office partitions included if desired.
291-293 Seventh Av., near 27th St.
C. F. BEDELL CO., Broadway and 27th St.

24,000 Sq. Ft. of Space
Will let for a term of 10-15 years a five-story building, known as 220 West 29th St.; the property is suitable for manufacturing or loft purposes; annual rent about 20c. per square foot. W. H. RUSSEY & SON, 150 West 35th St., or your own broker.

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT AND CHEERFUL **Offices** MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING.
$15 MONTH UP, 109 Broad St.

OFFICE TO SUBLET
At a substantial reduction; choice room, or suite if desired, in
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST BUILDING,
60 Broadway. Apply C. P. FRY, Room 503.

LAFAYETTE AND WALKER STS.
Left 60x80; light 3 sides; fireproof, electric light, elevators, steam heat, &c.; might divide to suit tenant; brokers protected.
COLWELL LEAD COMPANY.

Manufacturer of Dresses on 25th St. wants to rent office for a showroom, or desk rooms; reasonable rent. F 57 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SPERB, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SPERB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles R. Bauerdorf, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1911.
Dated New York, May 1st, 1911.
CHARLES F. BAUERDORF,
CHARLES ROHE,
Executors.
CHARLES R. BAUERDORF, Attorney for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

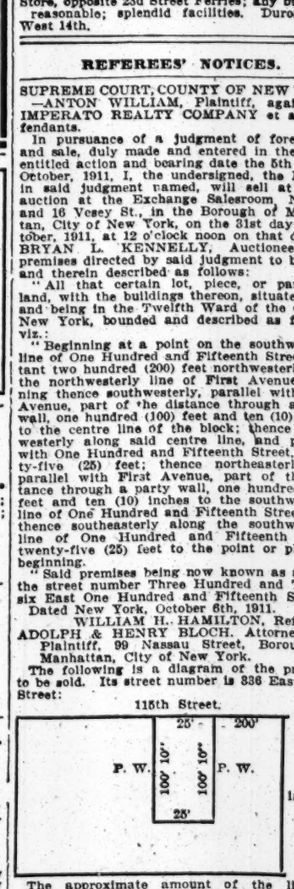
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Broadway and 39th St. Bldg.
SMALL AND LARGE
LIGHT OFFICES, $20 to $50.
Harris & Vaughan, Agts., 1,416 Broadway.

Store, opposite 23d Street Ferries; any business; reasonable; splendid facilities. Duross, 155 West 14th.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANTON WILLIAM, Plaintiff, against P. IMPERATO REALTY COMPANY et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:
"Beginning at a point on the southwesterly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of First Avenue; running thence southwesterly, parallel with First Avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches to the centre line of the block; thence northwesterly along said centre line, and parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with First Avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches to the southwesterly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; and thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.
"Said premises being now known as and by the street number Three Hundred and Thirty-six East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street."
Dated New York, October 6th, 1911.
WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, Referee.
ADOLPH & HENRY BLOCH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 336 East 115th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-six ($1,536) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to Two Hundred and Forty-six and Ninety-two One Hundredths ($246.92) Dollars, with interest from October 6th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is Nine Hundred ($900) Dollars and interest.
The premises will also be sold subject to a first mortgage to secure payment of the sum of $14,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
Dated New York, October 6th, 1911.
WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HICKS, EDITH BURCHELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDITH BURCHELL HICKS, late of Summit, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stitt & Phillips, No. 113 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1911. HENRY J. BURCHELL, Jr., Executor. STITT & PHILLIPS, Attys. for Ex'r, No. 113 Fulton St., Manhattan, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AFTER THIS DATE, THE UNDERSIGNED corporation, existing under the laws of State of California, will not be responsible for any purchases made for its account by NAT. C. HIRSCHFIELD, STANDARD CLOAK & SUIT CO. OF CAL., INC. By A. L. MEYER, Pres.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.
West Side.

NEW APARTMENTS JUST FINISHED
OREGON
54th St. & 7th Ave.
12 STORY FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
THESE ARE THE ONLY APARTMENTS LEFT:
One 6-Room, 2d Floor, $1,300 Per Annum
Two 5-Room, 10th and 11th Floors, $1,350 Per Annum
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES OPEN EVENINGS.
or Gibbs & Kirby, Agents, 103d St. and Broadway.

Lathrop
46-48 West 83d St.
A newly completed, Absolutely Fireproof Elevator Apartment House.
ALL RENTED
with the exception of
2 8-Room Apartments and 2 Baths
These will be sacrificed to responsible parties.
APPLY ON PREMISES

The Wendolyn
S. E. Cor. 100th St. and Riverside Drive
A new twelve-story building.
The only house of its kind on the west side. Only two of the 10 and one of the 11 room apartments left.
J. AXELROD, Owner, on the Premises
or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 West 72d Street.

SONOMA
BROADWAY AND 55TH ST.
Only One 5-Room Apartment Left
Decorated to suit. The manager aims to please even the most critical. Your comfort—our desire—makes this house one of the most desirable to live in in New York.
Your inspection invited each day, including Sundays. Supt. on premises. Tel. Col. 4921.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d St., Corner.
Eight large, light rooms, tiled bath; electric light; parquet floors; night and day elevator; Subway express and elevated stations on 72d; all surface lines convenient; rent $1,200 to $1,300.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; two elevators night and day, passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; rent $1,000 to $1,500.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE JEFFERSON,
824-828 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment of four large, light rooms; elevator, telephone, all modern improvements. Apply to Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
806-810 West 51st St.
Attractive apartments of four large, light rooms; elevator, telephone, all modern improvements. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Modern Elevator Apartments
Right at Subway, elevated, and surface cars.
Four rooms and bath.....$32.50 to $35.00
Five rooms and bath.....$40.00 to $42.50
Six rooms and bath.....$42.50 to $50.00
The Margaret, 120-128 West 116th St.

The Prasada Central Park West, Corner 65th Street.
Apartments of 8 & 10 rooms, 3 & 3 baths; every convenience and improvement, including foyer, pantry, free refrigeration, etc.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

The HILLCREST
430 WEST 116TH STREET
One Block from Broadway Subway Station.
8 & 9 Large, Sunny Outside Rooms, 2-3 Baths, Elevator, Etc. $1,500
Living Rooms .....18x23 ft.
Dining Rooms .....14x19 ft. $2,000
Bedrooms (So'th Exposure), 13x16 ft.
Spacious Foyers, Wide Halls, Ample Closets.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION UNTIL 10 P. M.

EL MORA & MIRAMAR,
606 to 612 West 137th St.
Subway Station
Elevator Apartments.
5 and 6 Rooms,
Every Modern Improvement;
$45 to $55 Per Month.

Hague Apartments
547 Riverside Drive
overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.
High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.
Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.
APARTMENTS, $700 to $1,200.

AMHERST,
204 West 110th St.
Only one apartment left.
Absolutely Fireproof. Recently Completed. Private House Rooms. Large Closets. 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENT $2,000.
Superintendent on Premises.

HUNTINGTON APTS.
218 W. 113TH ST.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
8 Rooms, bath, for Doctor or Dentist.
Elevator; all modern improvements.
Apply on premises.

THE MICHIGAN
517 WEST 113TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS BUILDING.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
5-ROOM APARTMENTS, $780.
INQUIRE IN OFFICE,
507 WEST 113TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
403 EAST 29TH ST.
1 and 2 rooms and bath, all light. Excellent table, optional.

ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, Furnished or Unfurnished. A la carte restaurant in building.
SCHUYLER ARMS
307 West 98th St. Phone 3964 River.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

$1,000 YEARLY
Private dwelling, 128 West 103d; 3-story; one block "L" and Subway; newly decorated. Apply to Dr. Foote, 136 West 103d.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.
East Side.

Lathrop
5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Av.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
Attractive Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hall boys; elevator service all night.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION
$1,600 to $1,700
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 8 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

Fine Steam Heated Flats,
COMPLETELY RENOVATED.
PARK VIEW.
5th Av., Corner 101st St.
Six and Seven Large Rooms,
BATH, HOT WATER, OPEN PLUMBING.
Rents $32.50 to $50.00.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., 86th St.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof.
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
Seven rooms, one and two baths, $1,200 to $1,700
Two and three rooms and bath....$420 to $600
All night elevator, hall and 'phone service; all improvements; resident superintendent.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

43 East 27th St. Near Madison Ave.
QUITE DISCOURAGING!! So it is with KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS. Something always lacking. Not so with ours. We have New York's most complete, up-to-date, commodious, 2-3 room KITCHENETTE SUITES, FIREPROOF BUILDING. Detached maids' rooms or maid service. Rent $700-$900.
2 Studio Suites Excellent North Light.
VERY DESIRABLE FOR BACHELORS.

AT 13 EAST 36TH ST. NEAR 5TH AV.
BACHELOR APT'S 2 and 3 rooms and bath.
Electric light and service included. Telephones.

REDUCED RENTS. APARTMENTS, two or three rooms and bath, $50 up; rent includes chamber service.
177 Madison Av., at 34th St.

THE CLEVELAND,
128-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments of 9 rooms; ample closets, &c.

KINGSTON—129 E. 76th Street
Handsome apartment, seven large, light rooms, $55.

BRONX.

THE ST. CLOUD
980 Prospect Ave.
Elevator Apartment House in the best location of The Bronx, and within 3 blocks of Prospect Ave. Subway Station. The apartments contain all modern improvements, including telephone, shower bath, steam heat, electric light, safe for valuables, etc.
6 rooms and bath, $42.00
7 rooms and bath, $50.00
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
JOSEPH S. BROWN,
952 Intervale Ave.
Telephone, Melrose 4167.

The Cornish Apartments
It will pay you to look at them before locating elsewhere: artistic apartments,
4 AND 5 ROOMS.
Steam heat, hot water, electric lights, garbage receptacle, overhead clothes dryers, shower baths and beautiful entrance halls; rents from $22 to $32.
RENTING OFFICE.
805 E. TREMONT AV.

2,650 MARION AV., bet. 194th and 195th Sts., 2 blocks west of Webster Av., Fordham Road "L" Station, apartments, just completed, 5 and 6 rooms, $25 upward.

193d Street and Marion Avenue.
THE WILLOW APARTMENTS.
Just completed; 5 and 6 rooms; two families on each floor.

BROOKLYN.

Park Slope Duplex Houses
Separate entrances to each apartment. Seven large, all light rooms, with bath. Every improvement, handsomely decorated. All comfort and privacy of a one-family dwelling, with conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rents $65. Superior to anything in Manhattan at twice that rental.
20 minutes from Park Row, Elevated, Trolley, or Subway.
WALTER L. JOHNSON,
886 9th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs., Brooklyn.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DOUGHERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1911. JULIA K. DOUGHERTY, EDWARD J. DOUGHERTY, ANDREW DOUGHERTY, Executors. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Executors, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

FALK, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT FALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.
Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1911. EMMA C. FALK, Administratrix.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE
OF THE
LANDS AND PLANT OF SAN JUAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under and by virtue of the decree of foreclosure and an order of sale thereon issued out of the Superior Court of the County of San Benito, State of California, on the 14th day of October, 1911, in the action entitled, "The Trust Company of America, a Corporation, and William H. Leupp, Plaintiffs, vs. San Juan Portland Cement Company, a Corporation, et al., Defendants, and Victor G. Enginger, Intervenor," wherein the above-named plaintiffs obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure against said San Juan Portland Cement Company (hereinafter called "Cement Company") on the 9th day of October, 1911, for the sum of $1,634,442.08, with interest and costs, I am commanded to sell, at public auction, in one parcel as an entirety, in accordance with said order of sale, the following property of said Cement Company, to wit:
The Chittenden Ranch, so called, containing 1,019 acres, or thereabouts, situated at or near Chittenden, in the Counties of Santa Cruz and Santa Clara, State of California.
The following lands situated in San Benito County, State of California:
Fractional Section 23, Township 13 South, Range 4 East, M. D. M., containing 508.60 acres and commonly known as the Flint Tract.
A tract of land situated on the Northeast side of the San Juan Canon Road, about one-half mile North of the Flint Tract, containing 95.50 acres and commonly known as the Underwood Tract.
A tract of land situated on the Northeast side of the San Juan Canon Road, immediately Northwest of the Underwood Tract, containing 133.77 acres and commonly known as part of the Barbe Lands.
The east ½, the Southeast ¼ of the Northwest ¼, and all that part of the Northeast ¼ of the Southwest ¼ lying East of the San Juan and Salinas Road, of Section 9, Township 13 South, Range 4 East, M. D. M., excepting therefrom three parcels, aggregating 37.08 acres, conveyed by M. Barbe, while owner, the lands remaining containing 332.92 acres and commonly known as part of the Barbe Lands.
Fractional Southeast ¼, Lot No. 3 of the Northeast ¼, and Lot No. 5 of the Southwest ¼, of Section 15, Township 13 South, Range 4 East, M. D. M., containing 220.48 acres and commonly known as part of the Barbe Lands.
The Southeast ¼ and a fraction of 2.715 acres in the Northeast ¼ of Section 4, Township 13 South, Range 4 East, M. D. M., containing 162.715 acres and commonly known as the Lavagnino Tract.
All interest of the Cement Company in two parcels of land conveyed to it by Thomas Flint, executor, and Joseph Brutinel and wife, aggregating 2.313 acres, used as a County Road.
Any and all other real property, or interests in real property, belonging to said Cement Company and situated in the State of California.
All the following described personal property belonging to said Cement Company, to wit:
Stock and interests in railroads used in connection with the cement plant of the Cement Company, as follows:
Ninety shares of the capital stock of San Juan Pacific, a California corporation, (being all the issued capital stock of said corporation); 7,000 shares of the capital stock of San Juan Pacific Railway Company, a California corporation, (being all the issued capital stock of said corporation, except 8,000 shares belonging to San Juan Pacific); 350 shares of the capital stock of San Juan Southern Railway Company, a California corporation, (being all the issued capital stock of said corporation); all claims, of every kind and nature, of said Cement Company against, and all interests, of every kind and nature, of said Cement Company in, said San Juan Pacific, San Juan Pacific Railway Company, and San Juan Southern Railway Company.
Machinery, tools, supplies, building material, and furniture for the construction and operation of cement works situated on and about the works and land of the Cement Company, about one mile South of San Juan, in San Benito County, California, including 4,000 feet of pipe and 2 pumps used in water system; concrete mixer; 10 dump cars; 2 steam shovels; giant rock breaker; revolving screen for rock crushing; gasoline engine; belting and fly wheel; chemicals, chemical instruments and equipment; boarding house furniture; office furniture; machine shop machines, equipment and tools; 14 tube mills; 6 kilns; 7 ball mills; 6 coolers, 4 dryers; 6 stone breakers; revolving screen for cement making; 50 tons of steel balls; 509,373 pounds of Flint pebbles; 194,428 pounds of Flint stones; all interest of the Cement Company in 44 alternating electric motors; 1,255,773 pounds of structural steel; 205,200 pounds of galvanized corrugated iron sheets.
Any and all other personal property or mixed property, or interests therein, belonging to said Cement Company and situated on or about its lands or cement works, or used in connection therewith.
Together with all appurtenances belonging to the properties hereinbefore described, with the rents, issues and profits thereof

SAVOY HOTEL

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The World's Most Famous Hotel De Luxe.

The comforts and luxury of the Savoy Hotel, its cuisine and service, combined with the most moderate charges, place it absolutely in the front rank of all hotels in Europe. The beautiful suites—with bathrooms attached—overlooking the River Thames and Embankment Gardens, away from the noise and bustle of street traffic, although in the centre of London, are greatly appreciated by all American travellers.

THE STRAND FACADE OF THE SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON

The word "SAVOY" as applied to an hotel is synonymous with the highest comfort and moderate prices. The word "SAVOY," moreover, is so universally recognized as entitled to this interpetration that hotels in many large cities in Europe, Asia and Africa have copied the name which stands in such high repute.

And how has that high repute been gained and conserved? Not by the use of any magic wand, but simply by attending to details and supplying THE BEST!

When the directors of THE SAVOY realize that an improvement is desirable money does not stand in the way. A few years ago five million dollars were spent on improvements and additions. The reward has come in the great accession of business. The hotel is always full of contented and applauding guests.

It is not sufficient for THE SAVOY to have "no complaints." The hotel lives upon the praise of its guests and their recommendations.

The SAVOY RESTAURANT still remains the most renowned in the world—its cuisine is unrivalled. There are few visitors to London who do not consider a visit to the SAVOY RESTAURANT and its luxurious and delightful surroundings an indispensable feature in their arrangements.

Lost

25c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Probably on Central Park bridle path, diamond-studded gold locket, Egyptian woman's head; reward; no questions asked. W. Dreyfus, 100 West 86th St.

LOST—Tuesday evening, between Sherry's and Harris Theatre, GOLD VANITY BOX; LIBERAL REWARD. Mrs. J. B. Eustes, 689 Lexington Av.

LOST—On Saturday, Oct. 21, a lady's light gold neck chain, set with small pearls about two inches apart; suitable reward, no questions. R. E. Burke, 37 Liberty St.

LOST—THURSDAY, OCT. 19TH, GOLD STRAP BRACELET; A GIFT. GOOD REWARD WHEN RETURNED TO 320 WEST 84TH ST.

LOST—Somewhere between 157th St. and Van Cortlandt Park a pink cameo brooch; suitable reward. J. H. Connell, 611 West 156th St.

LOST—On Columbus Av., between 82d St. and 69th, on car line, lady's small black necklace; reward; return to 131 West 69th St.

LOST—At the Playhouse, Saturday afternoon, silver-handled umbrella, marked "A. R. B."; $10 reward for return to box office.

LOST—On Oct. 16, small brooch containing moonstone, surrounded by two rows of pearls; reward. G 240 Times Downtown.

LOST—A black beaded bag; owner's card inside; reward if returned to W. C. H., 58 Berkley Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, diamond in back, between 49th and 51st, 2d Av.; reward. Stein, 834 3d Av.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and pin; picture in case and inscribed from me. A. M. Costello, 40 West 131st St.

LOST—Tuesday, 14th St., crosstown, watch and coin fob; reward. Lederman, 17 Livingston Place.

LOST—Small lady's watch, engraved "J. K.," chain, 22d Regiment fob; reward. 620 6th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Boston terrier, male puppy, dark brindle; white on face, around neck, and front legs; reward. Williams, 889 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Scotch collie, hair closely clipped; answers to name of Beauty; liberal reward. Macdonald, 44 Clarkson St., N. Y.

LOST—Small white poodle bitch, from 304 West 86th St., Thursday evening; reward $5.

LOST—Brown Pekinese spaniel belonging to sick child. 125 East 80th St.; reward.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, Oct. 20—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.: Purse, shoes, cuff button, bag, three books, two umbrellas.

FOUND, Oct. 20.—JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Four umbrellas, 2 packages, cane.

FOUND, Oct. 20.—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Key, pair gloves, scissors, umbrella, dice, spectacles, 2 packages.

FOUND, Oct. 20.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Three umbrellas, box, 2 packages.

FOUND, Oct. 20.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Nine umbrellas, 7 packages, handbag, pair gloves.

FOUND, Oct. 20.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Lady's umbrella, hand valise, 4 umbrellas, 2 packages, cane.

FOUND, Oct. 20.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Package containing shirtwaist, 4 umbrellas, silver purse, 2 packages, pocketbook, satchel, vest, dress suit case, hatpin, buckle, bundle of clothes.

FOUND, Oct. 20.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Cane, pin, carpenter's square. LONG ISLAND DIVISION: Four umbrellas, rain check, 8 packages, package of goods, 3 umbrellas, book, package, raincoat, overcoat, pair rubbers.

FOUND, Oct. 20.—POLICE STATION. Apply Lost Property Office, 240 Centre St., city: Keys and small amount of cash, auto chain, auto license number.

FOUND, Oct. 20.—POLICE STATION. Apply Lost Property Office, 269 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Horse, jewelry case containing jewelry.

Personal

50 cents per agate line each insertion.

THE LAKEVIEW HOME FOR WAYWARD Girls, being in need of a safe for the keeping of its books, asks whether any one is willing to donate one or to sell one very cheaply. Box F 45 Times.

Business Opportunities

50c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

An established manufacturing concern producing staple products for which there is unlimited demand can use additional capital to take care rapidly increasing business; may consider amounts of $5,000 and upward, but desire to reach one or two good men able to take an active interest in the company's affairs, making substantial investment, after thorough investigation. Address F 43 Times.

$25,000 WANTED TO BUY OUT ONE PARTNER AND EXTEND THE BUSINESS OF HIGH CLASS IMPORTING HOUSE, WHICH IS ALREADY ESTABLISHED ON PAYING BASIS; NO DEBTS; EXCELLENT INVESTMENT. IMPORTERS, X 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

$5,000 will secure controlling interest in concern manufacturing patented article reason for letting go is that present owners are unable to devote proper time necessary to handle increasing business; unusual opportunity for those interested; open for investigation. G 19 Times.

$20,000.

I am looking for a reliable person to invest $15,000 to $20,000, and become Treasurer; full particulars at interview. L. B., 115 West 129th St., New York.

FOR CAPITALISTS OR CORPORATIONS. To sell some of the most profitable high-class hotels in Algeria, the land of the future; further particulars through Mr. C. Swoboda, manager of the Excelsior Hotel in Algiers.

Fully equipped electrical contractor's shop, $1,200 cash; stock of motors and supplies, worth $2,000; good reason for selling. Room 521, 150 Nassau St.

If you want to buy, sell, exchange a bona-fide business, consult us; no advance charges. Dietrich-Horton, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Business man wants loan of $600 till Jan. 5, 1912; will then return lender $850; lender's money secured. G 21 Times

Business Notices

50c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Stenography 1 cent a line; typewritten letters 10 cents a page. 'Phone 1448 Cortlandt. Room 1,207, 30 Cortlandt St.

Best fac simile letters, 1,000, $1.50; get samples. Advanced Typewriting Bureau, 181 Broadway. Cortlandt 3617.

Pianos and Organs

35c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO, made to order, brand new; cost $500; sell to-day for $125. MME. PREVOST, 244 Central Park West, between 84th and 85th Sts., (private house.)

Emerson Angelus player piano, like new; music, bench; sell very cheap; 318 West 42d.

Horses and Carriages

35c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

DONKEYS. DONKEYS. DONKEYS. All kinds, safe for children to ride and drive; come and pick one at your own price; 100 to choose from. BEN HUR STABLES, 120 East 92d St.

Wiegel buys horses; write or telephone. Wiegel, 2,346 Prospect Av., Bronx. Telephone 112 Tremont.

For Sale

50c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

For Sale.—Collection of oil paintings by artists of note and prominence, very reasonable for cash. No dealers. Apply Oliver Lippincott, 908 Singer Building, 149 Broadway.

For Sale.—Completely furnished suite offices; great sacrifice. 67 Exchange Place, Suite 811.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED in a metallic manufacturing concern of Brooklyn; must have experience as an accountant, also in bookkeeping; must be a good penman and have wide knowledge of office work. Send particulars and references to Auto Parts, X 270 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Educated, working housekeeper for small cottage without conveniences, outskirts of Irvington-on-Hudson; two in family; no laundry or rough work; $35 to thoroughly reliable, skillful person. Call Monday, between 2 and 3 P. M., Room 511, 40 Pine St.

LADY well acquainted can make few thousand dollars selling valuable paintings. Commission, F 79 Times.

LADIES' copy work home; good pay. Call 10-3, Apartment 1, 215 West 80th St.

WANTED.—Experienced nurse who can reach good class of doctors to demonstrate very superior abdominal support for women; part or whole time. Address Box Y 8 Times.

WANTED—White girl, good cook, waitress; well recommended, for general housework; small family; adults; West Orange; no washing; wages $25 month. Address D 223 Times Downtown.

WANTED—In insurance broker's office, competent young lady stenographer; one having insurance experience preferred; salary, $15. Answer, in own handwriting, G 242 Times.

WANTED—Experienced waist and skirt hands. Hammond, 20 West 104th St.

YOUNG WOMEN of good education to learn nursing; no previous experience required. St. Mark's Hospital, 177 2d Av.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, for position in accountants' office; must be capable and experienced; good salary and permanent position for a man who can qualify; state age and experience. C 304 Times Downtown.

AN OPPORTUNITY

FOR SEVERAL EDUCATED, INTELLIGENT MEN TO BECOME CONNECTED WITH ONE OF THE LARGEST SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES IN NEW YORK; THE SALES DEPARTMENT OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO THOSE WHO WORK ENERGETICALLY AND INTELLIGENTLY.

C. C. FRISBIE,
ROOM 1,108, 347 5TH AV.

A MAN wanted as editor and make-up man on new weekly magazine in New York City; answers must give experience in full; also state salary expected; all replies confidential. Magazine, G 2 Times.

BOY wanted for office work; exceptional opportunities for a bright boy. Address by letter only, Josephs, 632 5th Av.

COLLECTORS.—Leslie-Judge Company want two experienced collectors to instruct inexperienced collectors. Apply Monday after 1, Room 35, 31 East 27th St.

DESIGNER wanted on children's dresses who is also able to take charge of the inside of a well-established factory; great inducements to the right party. G 22 Times.

EXPERIENCED underwear order clerk, who has picked out orders in wholesale underwear house. Apply, with references, Robert Reis Company, 560 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK, versed on statements and trade balances; state salary and experience. W. H., 145 Times.

OFFICE BOY, 14 to 16, to run errands and be generally useful; $4 to begin; give particulars and references. Trade Journal, 229 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 16, wanted, good writer. Apply 9 o'clock, Room 802, 32 Beaver St.

ORDERLY.—References required. St. Mark's Hospital, 177 2d Av.

PORTER capable of taking charge of office and making himself generally useful; must come recommended. Call, 238 West 28th St., Monday, at 9 o'clock.

PRIVATE SECRETARY to chief engineer; must have had considerable business and technical experience and be a stenographer; good address required; only high-class men need apply; single man preferred. G 8 Times.

SALESMEN.—A few high-class salesmen wanted on the "Photographic History of the Civil War"; those with book experience preferred; territory now being assigned and inquiries allowed; a big money maker for real salesmen. Mr. Mansfield, Review of Reviews Co., 13 Astor Place. Afternoons.

SALESMAN, DRESSES AND WAISTS. Have an opening for salesman of proven ability with productive acquaintance among large buyers in Middle West; have the right merchandise or looking for right man. Apply I. Heller & Co., 44 East 14th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, for Southern territory to handle popular line of cotton and silk waists; those having large following and A1 references need apply. G 248 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, to handle popular line of cotton waists for city and vicinity; must have A1 references. G 247 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced hosiery and underwear salesman wanted, with established trade in New York State and the East. F 71 Times.

SALESMEN to sell vacuum cleaners; new type; liberal compensation; salary and commission; references required. G 245 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN in every city qualified to approach business men; good income assured to men of ability. G 239 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for the East with a cloak house to sell coats; must be popular and have trade. F. 47 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced. National Rubber Coat Co., 43 East 12th St.

VARNISH SALESMAN to handle our extensive line among the trade; must have executive ability. Michael McNamara Varnish Works, 254 Pearl St.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—One second-class copyist marine engine and boiler draftsman at $3.04 per diem; a competitive examination will be held at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Penn., November 16, 1911, for filling the above position. For further information address "Commandant, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn."

WANTED by New York Stock Exchange house assistant order clerk. Only those with previous experience need apply, stating qualifications and salary expected. G 236 Times Downtown.

WANTED by New York Stock Exchange house young man for clearing house sheet and to assist on books; one who has had previous experience; give particulars with salary expected. G 235 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A capable advertisement writer of literary skill and of typographical knowledge to prepare advertisements for a well-known publication. Address, with references and specimens, X 112 Times.

WANTED—An active, alert man of advertising experience to manage and develop an advertising feature of a publication of national importance. X 118 Times.

WANTED.—Office boy for general work in a contractor's office; must have good references, be a good penman and accurate. X 281 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Office boy, law office experience; salary $4; answer in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and last employment. X 275 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Shipping clerk in furniture factory; one who understands packing and loading; steady job. Address L. A., Box 117, 617 6th Av.

WANTED.—Office boy; $4 per week. G 230 Times Downtown.

WINDOW DRESSER.—Must be able to trim up-to-date windows and mark tickets; reference. I. Harris, 81st St. and 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN of 18 years with high school education as clerk and office assistant in law office; general office work, service of papers, &c. Apply, in writing, to Room 1,616, 25 Broad St., New York.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in auditing department of large corporation; state age, experience, and salary expected. F 50 Times.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 55c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Domestic.

MISS BRINKLEY
Employment Agency,
507 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6892 Bryant.
Opens houses, installs cleaners, supplies competent servants, governesses, and housekeepers. References personally investigated.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A gentlewoman of middle age, who has met great reverses, would like position with refined woman, either in home or best of hotels; to read, shop with or for her, or as chaperon for girls; same conditions; more for nice home than large salary; references exchanged. F 35 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Neat appearing, refined young lady. K., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

BY MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY position companion, mother's help, where maid is kept; good sewer; references. Companion, 465 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKING, daily, $2; references; fit and style. Write B., 263 West 125th St.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER desires mercantile house; accuracy and neatness indorsed; $10. G 244 Times.

GIRL, 17, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position; references. Address (A. B.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

GIRL wishes housework few hours daily. Harris, 159 West 151st St.

GOVERNESS.—North German, French, English; wishes position; salary $35-$40. 523 River St., Hoboken.

GOVERNESS—Visiting; very successful with backward children. Miss L. Richmond, 14 Irving Place.

HOUSEWORK—Small family. Call or write, two days. 363 West 117th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced laundress wants high-class washing home; shirts, collars, waists, curtains, blankets, ladies' lingerie. Tel. Lenox 4560. 184 East 79th.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, steward, and social secretary; large establishment. Address Credentials, 153 6th Av.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, good nurse, would like care of elderly or invalid lady for a few hours daily. F 59 Times.

NORWEGIAN girl wants position as maid and masseuse; experience in hair dressing, facial massage, manicuring, and plain sewing. Longacre, 341 44th St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Campetent nurse to invalid, infant; hospital training; willing, obliging; best personal, doctors' references. S. A., 203 East 48th St., Advertising Office.

NURSE.—Experienced German nurse wishes position for infant or child; reference. A. D., 207 East 52d.

PARTY not requiring entire services of thoroughly competent housemaid, desires to place her six days week until noon with small family, vicinity Columbia Heights, Manhattan. Chandler, 511 West 112th.

SECRETARY or COMPANION, by day, hour, or permanent, by woman of ability and refinement. A. H., X 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER, 17, capable of making trial balance; references; willing to start on small salary. Address (F. C.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Office Assistant; $8; quick, accurate worker; short experience; neat appearance; no agency; refined; good speller. G 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Bookkeeper.—Bright beginner; modest salary; willing worker. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; not afraid of long hours or hard work; first-class references; $15. G 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS; CAPABLE, REFINED. SALARY, $15. F 68 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, American; eight years' experience; five years with one firm; educated, refined, and ambitious; best references. F 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, and accurate; A1 references; possesses executive ability; salary $15. E 171 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 125 words minute any dictation; varied experience; good education; $15. G 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; attended high school about three years. G 216 Times Downtown.

STREET, evening gowns, remodeling; reasonable; home, out. Nason, 110 West 109th. Tel. 2271 Riverside.

TELEPHONE operator, desires position; two years' central office experience. Address Operator, 650 3d Av.

THOROUGHLY capable, energetic woman, experience, hotels or private homes, wants situation as housekeeper; hotel, private, widower's family; references. 3,783 Broadway.

TRAINED NURSE.—Young woman desires position, with invalid preferred; hospital reference. F 51 Times.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—North German, speaking English and French, wishes position for afternoon. F 26 Times.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper; private or hotel; wages $35 to $50; good references. Mrs. M. Busse, 509 East 78th St.

WANTED by lady position as nurse and companion; experienced; references. Nurse, 465 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG LADY of exceptional ability seeks position as office worker; capable and industrious worker; first-class penman; highest references. F 83 Times.

YOUNG LADY desires clerical position; good penman, quick at figures. Liernay, 33 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, (colored,) sewing, mending, alterations, and assist generally. Locker, 14 East 132d St.

YOUNG WOMAN like housework in apartment; plain cooking. G 10 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened; balanced systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up; makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 883 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, written up, adjusted; systems installed; terms moderate. Accountant, G 23 Times.

ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, (German,) 5 years' experience in the commercial line, desires position with opportunity for advancement; A1 references. G 231 Times Downtown.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR
a first-class accountant and office executive; experienced, practical, up-to-date man? Write M. E., Box 8, Station L, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in practical bookkeeping, with thorough business education, seeks position as bookkeeper or assistant; salary a secondary consideration if advancement is assured when deserved. C 310 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, aged 23, five years' experience, render monthly trial balances, takes entire charge of books, desires position to be off Saturdays. M. Braunschweig, 30 Orchard St.

BOOKKEEPER, German-American, middle aged; thoroughly experienced; well recommended; desires position. S 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, aged 28, thoroughly competent, desires position; to be off Saturdays. M. Kaufman, 30 Orchard St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man; one year's experience; excellent references. C., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, Expert Accountant, writes up books regular intervals; moderate. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; 18; two years' experience; well recommended. Apartment I, 105 West 141st.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) SIX YEARS' GENERAL BUSINESS TRAINING, SEEKS POSITION WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR LIVE MAN; (NOW EMPLOYED.) G 238 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) five years' business experience; student of accounting. Address M., 263 West 125th St.

BUSINESS MAN of ability, aged 40, connected with financial corporations for years, wants position as outside representative; best references. Address Hustler, G 5 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Position wanted for our chauffeur that has been in the family over eight years; understands any car and to be trusted in every way; desire to locate him before leaving town. G 1 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman giving up car wishes to place his excellent French chauffeur; reliable, temperate, honest, and obliging; especially recommended for family of ladies and children; wears livery; town or country, latter preferred. X 105 Times.

COMPETENT, reliable (colored) butler and useful man desires position, city or country; thoroughly understands furnace and all work in house; best references from last employer. Bench, 80 West 134th St.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

CHAUFFEUR, (white,) married, aged 38; experienced, careful driver; good mechanic; wishes position private or commercial; best of references. Chas. Kaimen, 416 West 124th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, Irish, would like position with private family; willing to do any work around place; city or country; good references. Thomas Carney, 198 South 3d St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 26; machinist five years assembling motors; careful driver; make own repairs; desires position with party appreciating reliable worker. Hanigan, 516 West 162d.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; does own repairs; best references. J. V. D., G 18 Times.

COMPANION or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By young man, 30, single, cultured, educated, and refined; has traveled extensively. C 316 Times Downtown.

CONFIDENTIAL MAN desires position in or near New York; good stenographer, understands bookkeeping; eleven years in present position; first-class references. X 107 Times.

DRUG SPECIALTY SALESMAN acquainted with retail druggists and jobbers in Greater New York desires to connect with reliable house; salary and commission basis only. Address "Specialties," 442 76th St., Brooklyn.

EXPERT POULTRYMAN.
A1 incubator and nursery brooder operator; hot-water pipe system, oil, or gas; feeding for eggs, broilers, and roasters, for private or market trade; 16 years' experience in poultry culture in all branches; Cornell College graduate, class 1901; open for position as manager of poultry plant by Nov. 1; married, no children; excellent credentials. Expert Poultryman, G 224 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE position by man 32 years of age, who has made good as general manager of manufacturing plant for past eight years; best of references. Reply Box X 109 Times.

FOREMAN, full experience in the manufacture of ladies' straw hats, would like to connect with reliable firm. F 52 Times.

LAWYER, not practicing, position law office, manager, salesman; would learn your line; straight salary or salary and commission. Reliable, 217 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Wideawake, educated man of 38 seeks position as business, sales, or office manager with responsible concern offering opportunities for advancement. G 215 Times Downtown.

PARQUET, hardwood floors cleaned, refinished, polished equal to new, by expert; references; reasonable; city or country. Mehrtens, 353 West 44th St.

PHYSICIAN wants position in office, drug store, or on boat. F 22 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.
Young man, eleven years with machinery concern, experienced purchasing agent, familiar with markets, seeks connection in like capacity with responsible concern; adaptability and integrity strongly indorsed. T 21 Times.

SALESMAN having local and road experience desires to cover Greater New York for reliable firm; salary and commission basis only. Address "Results," 442 76th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN, experienced covering New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, calling on ladies' furnishing and department stores, desires side line waists or dresses. G 9 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experience on skirts, desires position with cloak and suit house; willing to start for small salary. E 156 Times.

SOLICITOR.—By college trained young man with an advertising agency or magazine as solicitor; has solicited for a large New York daily newspaper. Address F 44 Times.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT.—Young man, 25, experienced stenographer, desires position as secretary with import house or concern needing these qualifications; references. X 269 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, refined, ten years' commercial experience, desires permanent position in busy office; salary, $18. Box 4, North Side News.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law, testimony, speech, and reference reporter desires engagement. Expert, Times, 2 Rector St.

TO EXPORTERS:
Representative of South American firm would like take charge of agency. Apply, stating concern, F 82 Times.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN by strong, neat, and willing young Frenchman; no English; city reference; letter only. Toulignot, 51 East 55th.

VALET or attendant; neat, sober young Englishman; best of reference. Gibson, 140 West 67th St.

WANTED—Position as advertising solicitor on staff of some high-grade magazine published in New York City; have considerable knowledge of the advertising business and will guarantee to make good if given the opportunity of a trial. If in need of a good salesman who has made a fine record in present position kindly address Box F 12 Times.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT EVENINGS.
I desire a position where I can utilize my evenings profitably. Am an expert at figures, and would be willing to work every evening. Would like to arrange with some apartment hotel for work at the desk or on the books in exchange for meals and room; references and bond, if desired. F 54 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, formerly woolen salesman, graduate of N. Y. U. Law School, desires any paying occupation; no canvassing. G 203 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (colored,) floorpolisher, house cleaner. Call or write. McLean, 16 West 99th St.

YOUNG Married man wishes responsible indoor or outdoor position; cashier or paymaster. G 6 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, neat appearance, good talker, has five years' private detective experience, desires position of responsibility; highest references. T 4 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, high school education, 2 years commercial experience, desires clerical position; can operate typewriter. A1 reference. F 67 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, American, desires position; has had office and store experience. F 46 Times.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 55c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

AT MISS CURRY'S AGENCY, 25 West 42d St., fifth floor, are registered capable servants, male and female, for private families. Phone Bryant—3690.

At Mrs. Malmberg's Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 26th St., formerly 352 4th Av.; reliable servants for private families. Established 1881.

CHAMBERMAID, Swedish, neat, young competent, good references, wishes position in the country; $30. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St.; telephone 2224 Plaza.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Swedish, young, willing; good references; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av.—Tel. 8875 Madison—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COMPETENT colored help; all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. Telephone 1538 Riverside.

COOK.—Swedish, young; good references; $30; private house only. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Swedish, young, newly landed; city only. Call Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families, other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

KITCHENMAID.—Swedish, young, experienced; willing to go to the country; good references; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224—Plaza.

NEWLY LANDED GIRLS are looking for positions. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

USEFUL MAN, young, willing, obliging; reference; $20. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large rooms; newly decorated; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

21ST ST., 46 EAST.—Accessible, quiet, comfortable; excellent table; references.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern table guests.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; arrangement for Winter; exclusive.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Elegant room; parlor floor; private bath; two, three; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms on second floor; table guests; references.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Large rooms; electric light; telephone; excellent board; suitable two young men.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; electric light; superior table.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electric light; superior table; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

64TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large rooms; suites, private bath; excellent table board; telephone.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Balcony, overlooking Park; private; electricity; elegantly furnished; single people only.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; private baths; superior table; telephone; references.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large and single rooms; newly decorated; private baths; superior table; references.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, BATHS; FAMILIES ACCOMMODATED.

69TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity, steam; dressing rooms; parlor dining; 72d St. express; all cars; reasonable; references. Phone 7430 Col.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Large and hall rooms, suite or separately; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 134 WEST.—Attractive rooms, second floor front; private bath; telephone; table guests accommodated.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable two and three suite rooms; private baths; high-class accommodations.

73D, 136 WEST.—Well-furnished double room, sunny private bath; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Rooms, double, single; private bath; parlor dining; table guests; reference.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Sixth year; rooms, private baths; parlor dining room; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—17th year; rooms, private bath; parlor dining; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, single and double rooms; private bath; hot water; parlor dining; excellent table; table board; telephone.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; hot, cold water; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large second-story room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references required.

76TH ST., 151-153 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; telephone; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Second and third floor, front rooms; small room; exceptional board; references.

80TH ST., 121-123 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, with or without private bath; newly furnished; under new management; parlor dining room; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; telephone, exclusive, select.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Lady having beautiful home offers handsome large room, southern exposure; second floor; private bath; superior table; references.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—In refined Jewish home, first-class rooms and board; table guests.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large rooms, private baths; select table; telephone 9279 Schuyler.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Large room, bath; electricity. 'Phone, Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, light rooms; high-class patronage; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

83D ST., 40-42 WEST.—Large, also single, rooms; well-kept house; references; table guests.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Choice newly furnished large rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate gentleman; exclusive refined Jewish home; easy access to Subway, elevated, and surface lines; references exchanged.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant, warm, sunny rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; telephone; superior board.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; select, homelike; superior table; all conveniences; moderate.

92D, 54 WEST.—Handsome rooms; large, small; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone 9939 Riverside.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms in high-class boarding house; telephone; references; table guests.

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking; parlor dining; table guests; telephone.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Sunny rooms; attractive to those desiring well ordered house; excellent table.

101ST ST., 331 WEST.—Strictly private family; sunny front room; river view; elevator. Gaston.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; refined home; boarding house eliminated; table guests.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms; room, private bath; table guests; references.

104TH ST., 228 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near "L" and Subway; steam-heated house; table board.

113TH ST., 611 WEST.—Private family, near drive, two handsomely furnished rooms for couple, or singly; price $34, with board. Apartment 61. Tel. 7144—Morningside.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large front room overlooking Columbia; excellent table; table guests.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; excellent table board. 'Phone Morningside—8136.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Two large sunny rooms on Morningside Heights, overlooking Park; great view; celebrated table; rooms $15 per week; references.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

120TH—477 MANHATTAN AV.—Hall rooms, with board, $6; large front also; German cooking.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

131ST, 264 WEST.—Large front room; closets; running water; good table; private American family.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable rooms, bath adjoining; steam heat, telephone; Subway; references; table guests.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful large and small rooms; steam heat; near Subway; telephone.

148TH ST., 517 WEST.—Exquisite rooms; choicest home cooking; Subway; reasonable. 'Phone Audubon 3116.

149TH ST., 544 WEST. (near Broadway, Riverside.)—Beautiful, healthiest section, the Audubon; large pleasant front room; comfortably furnished; well heated; bathroom adjoining ditto; rear room; also smaller room; surprisingly low rates for A1 accommodations; private telephone every room; parlor dining room; separate tables; social surroundings; a real home. Telephone 2759 Audubon.

149TH, 558 WEST.—Private house; homelike accommodations; beautiful rooms; reasonable; Hungarian cooking; table guests.

156TH ST., 540 WEST.—One block from Subway; large single rooms, suitable for gentlemen; running water, home comforts, good table. Phone 4678 Audubon.

ALLIANCE HOUSE,
258-260 West 44th St.
Quiet place for quiet people; in the very centre of the city, catering only to a respectable class; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartment, and private bathroom;

M'ANENY EXPLAINS FIFTH AVENUE DELAY

Statement from the Borough President on the Torn-Up Pavements People Complain Of.

WILL SOON FINISH WORK

Traffic Interruptions Complicating, but Unavoidable—Madison Avenue Repaving Adds to Congestion.

The new Fifth Avenue, which is to emerge from the present tangle of torn pavements and accumulated débris as soon as the weather permits the completion of the paving work contracted for and under way, was described yesterday by Borough President McAneny in an interview in which he answered criticisms on the present inconveniences due to conditions on that thoroughfare.

Some of the repaving work, according to President McAneny, would have been completed several days ago had it not been for the heavy rains, and this would have enabled vehicle drivers to avoid many of the obstructions from which they now suffer great inconvenience.

In speaking of the problem of getting the old pavements up and the new pavements with concrete base laid in the sections where the city's vehicular traffic reaches its worst congestion, Mr. McAneny says:

"Both on Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue, on the blocks between Forty-eighth and Eightieth Streets on Fifth Avenue, and Fiftieth Street to Seventy-second Street on Madison Avenue repaving operations are under way. That accounts for the conditions against which complaint is made. It will be necessary to divert traffic for a few days from both streets where the operations run parallel. The difficulty will be brief, but it will be entirely unavoidable.

"The situation now existing results from the circumstances under which appropriations were obtained to undertake the work in hand. When I urged upon the Corporate Stock Committee of the Board of Estimate early in the year the need of a greatly increased appropriation to replace the streets that have gone beyond the possibility of repair, the board allowed me an extra $500,000 'on account,' leaving the major question for consideration in connection with the 1912 budget. The ordinance appropriating this sum was signed by the Mayor on Aug. 23.

"In anticipation of getting the money, the Commissioner of Public Works had prepared contracts covering the worst of the streets with which we had to deal, including both the Fifth and Madison Avenue sections referred to.

"In his judgment it would not have been good policy to have left either of them for another year, with the money finally in hand to take care of them both. Contracts were awarded on Aug. 24, and registered within the earliest time the formalities of the law and the Finance Department would permit, on Sept. 18. The work on Fifth Avenue, between Sixtieth and Eightieth Streets, was commenced on Sept. 27; that on Madison Avenue a few days before. On Fifth Avenue, between Forty-eighth and Sixtieth Streets, private owners were still engaged in the removal of their sidewalk encroachments.

"The orders in these cases were issued in time to permit the commencement of work upon each at the opening of the Summer. Many owners did comply at once; others constantly sought delays, and it has only been under pressure that some of them have finished at all. As a consequence, it was not possible to order the contractors on for the section of the avenue between Forty-second and Sixtieth Streets until a week ago. Two days after the tearing up of the old surface had commenced the rain came, and it has been raining ever since.

Concrete Foundation All In.

The section between Sixtieth and Eightieth Streets is nearly finished. The concrete foundation is all in, and the laying of the asphalt will proceed early in the coming week. The rest of the work will, of course, be pressed as rapidly as physical possibility permits. Any interruption of traffic on Fifth Avenue is complicating, but if the new street is to go down the old one must come up. To object to 'torn-up' conditions under such circumstances is a little absurd. Commissioner Frothingham's examination of the street, made yesterday, shows that there is no unnecessary accumulation of débris and no surface disturbance of any sort that is not absolutely necessary to a job of this sort.

"On Madison Avenue the work has been delayed more than ordinarily for the reason that the Empire Subway Company had applied for permission to lay a new set of conduits throughout the length of the area to be paved. These had to be laid at a considerable depth under a trunk gas main, and for a large part of the distance through unexpectedly encountered solid rock.

"One side of the street, from Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth, is, however, completely asphalted, so that within a few days, upon the reopening of Fifth Avenue from Sixtieth to Eightieth Street the distance throughout which it will be necessary to divert traffic will be greatly diminished.

"In pursuance of my plan to put a modern pavement in place of the rotten sort that I inherited, 41 miles all told have been laid during 1911, against 24 miles in 1910, and 18 miles in the last year of the preceding administration. Because I have doubled the work, the amount of incidental 'tearing-up' of the old to lay the new has also been doubled. With so much work going on at one time the town here and there has looked ragged. If there are those who urge that, for this reason, the work of repaving should stop, I shall be glad to hear their arguments; but I should hardly expect to find it convincing.

"Except upon those streets that are being repaved, or are to be repaved, or streets like Nassau, which have been necessarily torn up by the Water Department for the laying of the high-pressure pipes, the general surface conditions are, as I have said repeatedly, better than they have been for ten years past. The work of keeping up with the ordinary wear and tear upon every class of street, difficult and increasingly expensive as it is, is kept absolutely up to date."

Hurt Saving Woman and Baby.

John J. Kellaher, 50 years old, of Jersey City, was seriously injured yesterday in preventing a runaway team from trampling a woman who was pushing a baby in a go-cart. He grabbed the bridle of one of the horses and succeeded in pulling them clear of the woman and baby, but got wedged in between the horses and a trolley wire pole, and was injured internally. He was also cut and bruised when one of the horses stepped on him. He was taken to the City Hospital.

ATTACKS ROOSEVELT.

Colombian Consul Declares He Fails to Justify Act of Oppression.

Francisco Escobar, Consul General of Colombia, has written a letter to Col. Theodore Roosevelt replying to the latter's recent article in The Outlook magazine on "How the United States Acquired the Right to Build the Panama Canal." Without mincing words, Mr. Escobar accuses the Colonel of capitalizing his Presidential prestige "as the paid employe of a weekly journal" and of misrepresenting the facts in what he calls "the rape of the Isthmus."

Consul General Escobar goes on to remind Col. Roosevelt that he refuses to answer the charges that he violated a public treaty in which the United States had pledged its honor as a Nation to guarantee the sovereignty of Colombia; that he recognized the "fake Republic of Panama in defiance of the accepted principles of international law," and that he prostituted the navy of the United States to the same ends. Instead of answering these charges, says Mr. Escobar, "you hurl insults and slanders at the unfortunate country you robbed of her most valuable possession."

Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay yesterday refused to discuss the Consul General's letter. Here is the letter:

To Theodore Roosevelt, Contributing Editor to The Outlook, New York City.

Sir: Former Presidents of the United States have stepped down from the highest position attainable by mortal man to again become private citizens of this great Republic, and have carried with them into their retirement the dignity of their office and the respect of their fellow-countrymen. You have elected a different course, and, by capitalizing your Presidential prestige as the paid employe of a weekly journal, have forfeited the consideration due to the high office you once held. You can now pretend only to such respect as you as a man deserve. I say this to make it quite clear that I am addressing you as an individual, and do not wish to reflect either upon the Government or the people of the United States, for whom I have the deepest respect and regard.

In a signed article purporting to show how the United States acquired the right to build the Panama Canal you use language which any decent newspaper would have hesitated to print. You say that "Colombia had shown herself utterly incompetent to perform the ordinary Governmental duties expected of a civilized State." You refer to the Government of Colombia as "Government by a succession of banditti" and as "archaic despotism—inefficient, bloody, and corrupt," and in summing up your actions as President, you declare, "we did harm to no one save as harm is done to a bandit by a policeman who deprives him of his chance of blackmail."

In default of argument, such is the unseemly language you use to justify the rape of the Isthmus and refute the oft-repeated charges that you dealt unfairly with Colombia; that you violated a public treaty in which the United States had pledged its honor as a Nation to guarantee the sovereignty of Colombia over the Isthmus; that you recognized the fake Republic of Panama in defiance of the accepted principles of international law so as to permit your friends who were interested in the Panama Canal Company to put through their $40,000,000 deal with the United States that you prostituted the navy of the United States to the same ends; that you—but why continue the long list of unanswered charges? Instead of answering them, you hurl insults and slanders at the unfortunate country you robbed of her most valuable possession.

When you speak of blackmailers and bandits, Mr. Roosevelt, have you forgotten the ultimatum you sent to Colombia threatening her with dire results if the Senate did not ratify without amendment the "treaty" written by the attorney for the Panama Canal Company? Have you forgotten the American marines landed by Admiral Glass and sent into the Atrato region to Yavisa and Real de Santa Maria? Who was the blackmailer and the bandit then? Who has told the truth about this matter all along?

Was it you when you told Congress that the people of Panama rose literally as one man? Was it you when you boasted that you took Panama and let Congress debate? Or was it you when you wrote that your actions in this matter were as free from scandal as the public acts of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, and that every action taken was not only proper, but was carried out in accordance with the highest, finest, and nicest standards of public and Governmental ethics? I think Colombia can safely leave these questions to be answered by the conscience of the American people.

FRANCISCO ESCOBAR.
Consul General of Colombia.

"I have absolutely nothing to say about the matter," said Col. Roosevelt, waving aside the copy of the letter which a TIMES reporter tried to hand him. "Gracious me, I wouldn't think of answering it any more than I would think of flying."

"Won't you even look at it, Colonel?" persisted the reporter.

"No," snapped Col. Roosevelt, "I don't intend to pay any more attention to it than I would to the ravings of Debs or other crazy Socialists on the McNamara trial. I'll have nothing whatever to say about it."

SALOON MAN KILLS ROBBER.

Wife Beaten Senseless Defending Cash Box That Contained $100.

When Joseph Trierweller, a saloonkeeper living over his store at 1,239 Second Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Freschi in the Yorkville Court yesterday charged with having shot James Crooke, who died later, he told how a gang of which Crooke was a member had tried to rob him and how he had frustrated the attempt with his revolver only after he and his wife had been badly beaten. Trierweller was held in $10,000 bail for a further hearing.

The saloonkeeper said that he shut his place at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, putting the day's receipts, about $100, in a tin box, which his wife carried. Then the couple went upstairs. In the room occupied by a lodger there seemed to be some sort of a squabble going on, and as Trierweller and his wife passed the door several men sprang out and attacked them.

Trierweller fought with all his strength, and he and his assailants finally fell downstairs to the street floor. There Trierweller pulled his revolver from his hip pocket. He says he meant to frighten off the robbers. One of them made a grab at the weapon, and Trierweller's finger pressed the trigger. Crooke fell. The rest ran.

The saloonkeeper went upstairs and found his wife lying senseless on the floor. The tin box, its contents safe, was beneath her body. She had been badly beaten. Trierweller went downstairs to to get a doctor, and was arrested by a policeman who had heard the report of his shot. Crooke was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died.

An additional charge of violating the Sullivan law was made against Trierweller, and it brought some caustic remarks from the Magistrate, who paroled Trierweller on this charge. As the man was being led from the courtroom he suddenly pointed to a man and said he had been in the gang that tried to rob him. Detectives grabbed him.

He said he was Thomas Smith of 327 East Seventieth Street. He was held in $5,000 bail on a charge of robbery.

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1 Hour & Fifty Minute Trains
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THE ONLY DOWNTOWN ROAD
running fast hourly trains from Jersey City to Philadelphia, without CHANGE or TRANSFER. From Liberty St.—EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., and midnight, with sleepers. 10 minutes of the hour from W. 23d St. Baggage carried on same train with passenger, if delivered at either terminal in reasonable time.
HARD COAL——NO SMOKE——NO TUNNELS.

TRAINMEN TO STRIKE ON HARRIMAN LINES

Five Organizations Will Go Out in Texas If the Shop Employes' Demands Are Not Met.

WILL TIE UP TEXAS SYSTEM

Ultimatums to the Company Give Ten to Fifteen Days to Recognize the Union—Company Will Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 22.—Five organizations of trainmen on the Harriman lines in Texas and Louisiana and on the Sunset system to California are preparing to strike if the demands of the shopmen for recognition of the federation of their crafts is not granted. The trainmen's union, including the brotherhoods of locomotive engineers and firemen, orders of railway trainmen, conductors, and telegraphers, recently voted moral and financial aid to the shopmen and are now planning to join them lest organized labor meets defeat.

The five brotherhoods of trainmen have been preparing to federate in their working agreements with the Harriman lines, as the agreements expire in a few weeks. Finding that the railway management is resisting federation of the shop crafts so far as contracts with the company is concerned, the trainmen say they know the company would not recognize federation of their unions, so they decided to help the shopmen and incidentally win victory or make the path easier for their own federation.

The Order of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors have voted to issue an ultimatum to the company and give ten or fifteen days' notice, and a vote is being taken by the members of the other three organizations of trainmen on the same proposition. If they demand recognition of the Shopmen's Federation and join the shopmen on strike, they say they will tie up the Southern Pacific from New Orleans to San Francisco, the Houston & Texas Central, and the Houston East & West Texas, in Texas, and other branches of the Harriman system in the Southwest.

It is understood the railroad officials will resist federation of the trainmen, and that the strike will result.

SHOPMEN HOPE FOR VICTORY.

Strikers Say Engines Need Repairs—Denials by Illinois Central Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Both the striking shop craftsmen and the officials of the Illinois Central and Harriman lines declare the present controversy is in their favor.

At the Illinois Central offices to-day it was said that all rolling stock of the company is in good shape. There are sufficient experienced men, it was added, to take care of all of the engines and cars.

In the labor camp just as positive statements that the engines and cars of the company are in bad shape were made. John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, declared he had positive information that the Illinois Central engines are badly in need of repairs.

A temporary injunction restraining the strikers and others from interfering with the shops of the Illinois Central at Mattoon and Centralia, Ill., which was granted by Federal Judge Wright, will be argued at Danville to-morrow. The strikers say the injunction is a usurpation of their rights.

Special to The New York Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 22.—A bulletin posted at headquarters of the Illinois Central strikers stated that live stock is dying in the Paducah yards for want of attention and that freight traffic is badly congested. Further, it says that dead engines are reported daily and that rolling stock is in bad condition. The strike situation is about the same, although it is reported that the company is unable to keep strikebreakers, who are leaving daily.

Fred McCreary, President of the Federation, said he did not expect the railroad would be able to continue the strike much longer.

BUSINESS AND PUBLIC GOOD.

Topic to be Discussed at Coming of Political Scientists.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science in New York, a Columbia University affiliation, will be held in four sessions on Nov. 10 and 11.

The dinner is to be held the first night at the Hotel Astor, with Judge Elbert H. Gary and Attorney General Wickersham the guests of honor. Senator Cummins, John Hays Hammond, Robert Mather, and George W. Perkins will be the speakers. The theme of their talks and of all the sessions will be "Business and the Public Welfare."

A joint meeting with the New York Association for Labor Legislation is scheduled for the afternoon of the tenth. P. Tecumseh Sherman, Miles M. Dawson, and Prof. Henry R. Seager will lead a discussion on the improvement of labor legislation.

The morning of the eleventh will be devoted to "Social Efficiency in Business," with speeches by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale and Raynal C. Bolling, Assistant General Solicitor of the United States Steel Corporation, followed by short talks on methods of dealing with occupational diseases and industrial accidents. Among the speakers at the second session will be Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Frederick Strauss, Frank A. Vanderlip, and Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick.

ITALIANS LOSE HEAVILY.

Troops Severely Handled by Turks and Arabs in Bengazi.

TRIPOLI, Oct. 22.—The fighting at Bengazi between the Italians and the Turks has been of the fiercest character. After an engagement which lasted all day on Oct. 19 the Turks returned to the charge at night. They made a savage onslaught upon the Italian camp, but were repulsed. In the morning the Italian forces occupied the city.

The Turkish losses were very heavy. The Italian dead number not less than 100.

There are good grounds for believing that the Italian forces at Bengazi have been very severely handled by the Turks and their Arab auxiliaries. It is understood that the Italian losses are much heavier than officially reported. Color is given to this belief by the hurried departure for Bengazi o ffour warships and the hospital ship Reina Margherita.

Steamer passengers who went to Bengazi, but were unable to land, say that the Turks and Arabs have displayed reckless bravery in making furious night attacks on the small Italian force intrenched there.

There are also reports of massacres of Christians at Derna and Bengazi, but no confirmation of these has been received.

SCHEFTELS CASE UP TO-DAY.

Members of the Brokerage Firm to Face Charges of Stock Frauds.

The case arising out of the raid by the Post Office officials on the brokerage office of B. H. Scheftels & Co., at 44 Broad Street, will begin to-day in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Ray. The raid was made on Sept. 29, 1910, and at the same time similar descents were made on the offices of the firm in Chicago, Milwaukee, Providence, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Boston.

On Nov. 7 the Federal Grand Jury found indictments against George Graham Rice, otherwise known as Simon Jacob Herzig, Bernard H. Scheftels, George Sullivan, alias Red Letter Sullivan; Charles B. Stone, Charles F. Belser, John Delaney, and Ralph E. Waterman, who were members of the firm. They were indicted on seven counts for conspiring to defraud and obtain money by false pretenses from certain persons, and of practicing fraud through the mails.

Another count was based on the publication of what purported to be an independent weekly newspaper. The Mining Financial News, under the control of the Scheftels firm.

The Government has subpoenaed a large number of witnesses to testify as to how they came out in dealings with the firm.

VETERAN'S SALARY CUT.

President May Be Asked to Review Appraiser Bird's Action.

President Taft may be asked to take action in the case of Benjamin Levy, a clerk in the drug division of the office of F. W. Bird, Appraiser of the Port, who was recently demoted by the Appraiser.

In carrying out his policy of running the office on a scientific management basis, Mr. Bird cut Levy's salary from $1,800 to $1,200. Levy served through the civil war, and received a gold medal from Congress for saving the colors of the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers at the Battle of Chantilly. If Mr. Taft does not take action looking to the restoration of Levy's salary an appeal may be made to Congress. In view of Levy's war record, supplemented by forty-five years in the Customs service, his friends feel an injustice has been done in reducing his salary.

Another war veteran demoted by the Appraiser is Charles W. Mehrer, up to recently head of the Invoice Bureau. Mehrer has been in the Customs service thirty-seven years. Mr. Mehrer's salary was cut from $2,500 to $1,200.

BUSINESS SHOW TO-DAY.

It Will Introduce the Office Girl as One Popular Novelty.

Beginning to-day, the fourteenth annual Business Show will occupy Madison Square Garden. Time and labor saving devices for offices, stores, and factories will be shown for the instruction of those whose life is one long pursuit of such treasures.

Among the important questions to be discussed is the rapidly increasing popularity of the office girl in the position long adorned by the office boy. As for stenographers, the most popular one in New York is to be determined by ballot. Typewriter speed contests will be held daily in professional, amateur, and novice classes.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.
3:05—820 3d Av.; M. Kritz.....$20
P. M.
1:35—143 East Broadway; Morris Nassau..$100
1:35—Bradhurst Av., between 145th and 146th Sts.; unknown.....None
2:00—314 E. 100th St.; Herkowitz & Rayers.....Trifling
3:55—534 Broome St.; Lognati & Co.....None
4:10—65 East 97th St.; unknown.....Trifling
7:55—446 E. 11th St.; George S. Tatton.....$5
10:40—619-625 W. 47th St.; Beinhaur Bros.... Trifling

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FRUITFUL VINE

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MR. ROBERT HICHENS

Although "The Garden of Allah" was an acknowledged masterpiece, this new novel has in less than a month run through a first edition as large as the first seven editions of "The Garden of Allah" and is now in a second large edition.

Frontispiece in colors by Jules Guérin $1.40 *net*

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

LYCEUM B'way, 45 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
"BEST ROLE MISS BURKE EVER HAD."—Acton Davies. In the best of all Billie Burke's Comedies. —MISS— BILLIE BURKE THE RUNAWAY

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
JOHN DREW in his greatest comedy success, A SINGLE MAN.

PARK FORMERLY THE MAJESTIC. 59th St., B'way, Columbus Circle. TO-NIGHT at 8:10 sharp.
THE QUAKER GIRL
The Musical Comedy Success.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD and a Superior Cast. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.

HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Last Mats., Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
FRANK McINTYRE IN SNOBS
Wed., Nov. 1st—HELEN WARE in "THE PRICE."

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in Chas. Klein's Latest Success, MAGGIE PEPPER

Knickerbocker B'way 38th St. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
"Siren Waltz Intoxicates."—Alan Dale.
DONALD BRIAN IN NEW YORK'S PET MUSICAL TRIUMPH. THE SIREN
Cast of 100, with Julia Sanderson, Frank Moulan, Will West, Elizabeth Firth, Alan Mudie.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15.
"DESERVED SUCCESS"—WORLD
"ENDURING SUCCESS"—TIMES
"POPULAR SUCCESS"—SUN
The great big human and humorous play.
PASSERS-BY

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. Mat. Wed. 50c.-$1.50.
LAST 2 WEEKS EDGAR SELWYN in his great play of the Orient, THE ARAB

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed., 50c to $1.50.
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe
THE PINK LADY

Gaiety THEATRE, B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"AUDIENCE CHEERED."—Times.
WINCHELL SMITH'S New Play. THE ONLY SON

Liberty W. 42d St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Last Popular Price Mat. Wed., 50c. to $1.50.
LAST WEEK JULIAN ELTINGE
In THE FASCINATING WIDOW
NEXT MONDAY Seats Sale Thursday. THOMAS A. WISE and JOHN BARRYMORE in "UNCLE SAM."

NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way, 45th St. Orchestra 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
"Best Musical Play in Town."—Eve. World.
KITTY GORDON in the New Opera Comique, THE ENCHANTRESS

Joe Weber's B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8:30
TO-NIGHT (First Time) The New Comedy Drama, MRS. AVERY

Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FRANZ LEHAR'S Latest and Greatest Comic Opera GYPSY LOVE

BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents The Woman By WM. C. de MILLE.

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BUSINESS SHOW
Madison Square Garden
NOW OPEN
12 M. to 10:30 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS

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KINEMACOLOR THEATRE, 40th St. Ev. Eve. inc. Sun., 8:30; Mats. Daily, ex. Sun., 2:30. Pop. Prices. Complete Coronation IN COLORS.

Irving Pl. Theatre. Viennese Operatic Co. To-night, "Fledermaus"; Tues. & Wed., "Vogelhaendler"; Thurs., Fri. & Sat., "Wiener Blut."

HAMMERSTEIN'S Victor Moore & Emma Littlefield, Ryan & Richfield, Daily Mat. 25-50-75c. Charlie Case, 15 others.

MURRAY HILL Mat. To-day. Smoking. Eves. 8:15. THE HONEYMOON GIRLS.

PUBLIC SALE OPENS TUESDAY
For the three Carnegie Hall Orchestral Series of the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR
16 THURSDAY NIGHTS $6 to $20 | 16 FRIDAY AFTERNOONS $6 to $20 | 8 SUNDAY AFTERNOONS $3 to $10
ALSO A SERIES OF 5 SUNDAY AFTERNOONS WILL AGAIN BE GIVEN IN THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. $1.75 TO $6.
THE MOST BRILLIANT ARRAY OF SOLOISTS YET OFFERED, including MMES. GADSKI, NORDICA, ALDA, GOODSON, PARLOW; Messrs. BAUER, ZIMBALIST, BONCI, HESS, LHEVINNE, HUTCHESON, SCHULZ, SCHMITT and FRIEDHEIM.
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HIPPODROME 6 Av., 43-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8.
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SERIES of COMPLETE NEW SPECTACLES

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Tel. 411 Col's. Evgs. at 8. Mat. To-morrow at 2, 50c. to $1.50.
GABY DESLYS | REVUE OF REVUES

39th ST. THEATRE. 39th, nr. B'way. TO-NIGHT at 8.30
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers
THE MILLION A New Farce From the French
With a notable cast, including Taylor Holmes, William Burress, Eugene O'Brien, Eulalie Jensen, Paul Ker, Jennie Weathersby, Robert Webb Lawrence, Charles McCarthy, William Mahoney, Gustave Hartzheim, Kenyon Bishop, Irene Fenwick and others.

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow, 2:15.
Bunty Pulls the Strings

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.10.
New Viennese Operetta. THE KISS WALTZ

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Tel. 2628 Bryant.
Evgs. 8.10; Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2.10.
BOUGHT AND PAID FOR
CURTAIN RISES AT 8:10 SHARP.

BROADWAY Thea., 41st. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15.
LEW FIELDS Presents THE NEVER HOMES

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday, 2.15.
FRITZI SCHEFF in THE DUCHESS

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30.
MARGARET ANGLIN in New Comedy, GREEN STOCKINGS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday, 2.15.
MME. SIMONE in THE THIEF (in English)
2nd Play Oct. 30, Simone in THE WHIRLWIND.

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15.
Cyril Scott Last W'k Here. A Gentleman of Leisure
MONDAY, OCT. 30 (Seats Thursday)
LEW FIELDS' THE WIFE HUNTERS
Musical Production, with EMMA CARUS and FANCHON THOMPSON.

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evgs. 8.15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15.
ABORN OPERA CO. in THE BOHEMIAN GIRL

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av.
Evgs. 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15
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SEATS NOW SELLING FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
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EVENINGS AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.
MATS. WED. SAT. AT 2 O'CLOCK SHARP.
PRICES 50c. to $2.50.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
GEORGE ARLISS in DISRAELI
"Triumph for author and actor."—Eve. Sun.

GRAND Opera House. 23 St., 8 Av. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed.
MUTT and JEFF

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. CARRIE DE MAR, Mason, Keeler & Co., Aida Overton Walker & Co., &c.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. RUTH ST. DENIS, Edgar Atchison Ely & Co. in "Billy's Tombstones."

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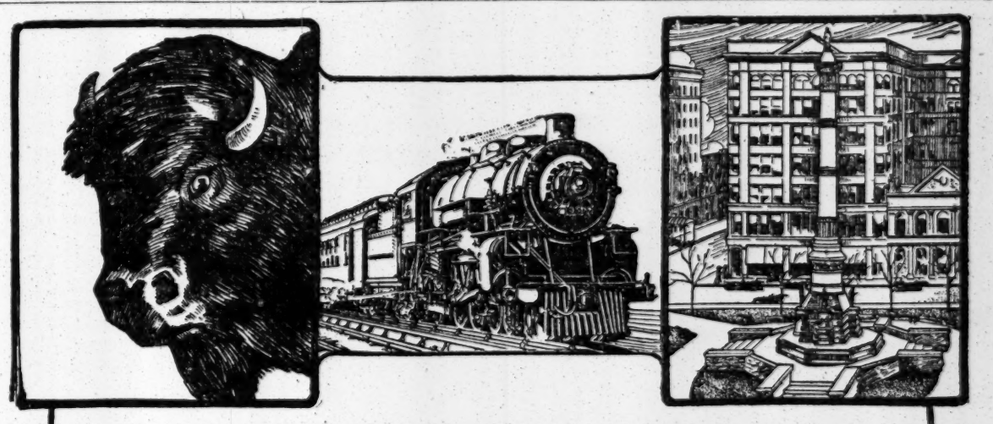

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